The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,123.

THE NORTHWEST

A Complete List of the Churches Burned in Chicago.

Employment at Good Wages for Mechanics and Laborers.

Extra Session of the Michigan Legislature to be Called.

Relief Continues to Flow Into the Burnt Districts.

Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The fire-proof vault in the Tribune building was opened yesterday for the first time since the fire. Its contents, even to a linen coat and a box of matches, were found intact.

MECHANICS' AND LABORERS' WAGES.

The vast magnitude of the work of clearing away the ruins and rebuilding Chicago is proving an important means of relief to mechanics and laborers, who are finding plenty of employment at good wages. The average wages of laborers in the ruins is one dollar and seventy-five cents per day; teams, four dollars and fifty cents per day; carpenters, three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents; bricklayers, three dollars to three dollars and twenty-five cents. The members of the Chicago Bricklayers' Union demanded increased wages, and many members struck and refused to work. The contractors refused to yield to the strikers, as there are a large number of bricklayers here from other cities and towns who are willing and anxious to work at present wages. The price of brick has risen from $6 50 to $12 and $15. The supply seems abundant, and the price will go down.

THE PRISONERS.

The statement which has been made that all prisoners in the jail under the court-house, including five murderers, were allowed to escape when the court-house took fire, proves not to be true. When it became evident that the court-house must burn, fifty of the worst characters in the jail were put in the hands of policemen for the purpose of taking them to West Madison-street police station. During the transfer, all the scoundrels escaped but fourteen. All the murderers, five in number, were held, and are now in custody.

ENCOURAGING RECONSTRUCTION.

The press of this city give the names of persons who intend to rebuild their business blocks at once. The number is too large to enumerate.

LIST OF CHURCHES BURNED.

The aggregate value of the churches destroyed by the late fire is three millions of dollars. The churches burned in the South Division were the First Presbyterian and Second Presbyterian, St. Paul, Trinity, Swedenborgian, St. Mary's, First Methodist and Wabash-avenue Methodist. On the North Side the North Presbyterian, Westminster Presbyterian, Grace, Methodist, Moody's, Mission, St. James, Cathedral of the Holy Name, St. Joseph's, with the orphan asylum and convent, Immaculate Conception, St. Augustine's, New England, Unity, Fullerton-avenue Presbyterian, and one or two other smaller ones.

REPORTED WRECKED, BUT SAFE.

The report in a morning paper that the steamer Corona, belonging to Goodrich's line, had been recently wrecked and forty-five lost, is not true. The Corona is now lying at her wharf in this port.

THE LIEN BILL.

The canal lien bill for the relief of Chicago, which has passed both houses of the Legislature, was to-day signed by the Governor.

NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONS.

The contributions for the relief of Chicago from New York amount to two million two hundred thousand dollars, of which four hundred and sixty thousand was in supplies and the balance in money.

NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.

Gage Bros. & Rice, formerly of the Sherman House, have opened a new Sherman House at the corner of Madison and Clinton streets, West Side. The house is large and new.

THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

The Tribune Company to-day ordered their architect to commence rebuilding. The front will be taken down and rebuilt with Milwaukee brick. The other walls and nearly all the floors are found to be perfectly firm and secure.

RELIEF FOR THE DRUGGISTS.

A dispatch was received from San Francisco yesterday, from Wm. S. Early and James G. Stubb, authorizing a draft upon them for eight hundred dollars for the relief of Chicago druggists.

BANKS RESUME BUSINESS.

Dispatches received here from New York state that a rumor is in circulation there to the effect that all the banks of Chicago have suspended. Nothing could be further from the truth. The banks are not only doing business as usual, but, as before stated in these dispatches, are nearly all receiving large amounts on deposit, and both private and national institutions are paying depositors in full. There has been no run upon any of the banks, nor any diminution of the feeling of confidence exhibited in them from the hour of their resumption of business.

Items from Insurance Companies.

THE WASHINGTON, OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—George C. Satterlee has been appointed receiver of Washington Fire Insurance Company, which suspended to-day. Capital, $400,000; surplus, $350,000; losses in Chicago, about $700,000.

PEOPLE'S, OF WORCESTER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The People's Insurance Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, paid $4,000 of insurance to John B. Drake to-day, and will pay every dollar of its loss.

LOSSES OF THE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Commercial Advertiser states the total losses of insurance companies by the Chicago fire at $57,740,000.

THE MARKET, OF NEW YORK.

Henry P. Freeman has been appointed receiver to wind up the Market Fire Insurance Company.

THE ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN.

John Cook has also been appointed receiver of the Atlantic Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, which suspended yesterday.

Extra Session of the Michigan Legislature.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 20.—The Eagle, of this city, says that there will probably be an extra session of the Michigan Legislature, and gives as its authority the Hon. H. H. Holt, of Muskego, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means. The proposition is received here with great favor, and it is hoped that the extra session will be called by Gov. Baldwin in November.

The Relief Movement.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Times states that the subscriptions received at the Mansion House for Chicago amount to £33,000. Huddersfield has contributed $700.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Boston yesterday added ten thousand dollars to her contributions to Chicago. Appeals for aid for the sufferers in Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan continue to be earnest. Contributions in response are still liberal. Besides money, clothing is being generously offered. The Chamber of Commerce of the city has already contributed in money over six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.

The fact has not been made known here, which was stated in a Western journal, that either Cornelius Vanderbilt or George Law had contributed to the Chicago relief.

Chickering & Son, piano manufacturers, have given one thousand dollars, and their employes one thousand dollars, for the Chicago sufferers.

PETROLIA, ONT., Oct. 20.—One thousand two hundred dollars was yesterday subscribed for the Michigan sufferers.

HAMBURG, Oct. 20.—The subscriptions in this city for Chicago were ten thousand marcs banco. The amounts were forwarded by telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—A meeting of the Baptists takes place this afternoon to consider the calamities of the West.

The contributions for Chicago, up to last night, were nearly $400,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Batcheldor's "Last Hours of Lincoln," saved from the Opera-house in Chicago, is on exhibition here for the benefit of Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20.—The treasurer of the Chicago relief fund received, up to noon to-day, over $22,000 in cash subscriptions.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Canada Pacific Railroad Survey.

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 20.—J. G. Johnson, engineer in charge of division H of the Canada Pacific survey from Red Rock, Nepigeon bay, to Long lake, has arrived here with a portion of his men. Five Indians and two white men belonging to Johnson's staff were burned to death from fires in the woods. Johnson has completed his work, and reports favorably of the country between the above mentioned places, for the railway.

A Grand Railroad Banquet.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20.—The banquet given by the European and North American railroad to their American guests, at the Victoria Hotel, this afternoon, was presided over by Alex. Jardine, president of the road. Lord Lisgar, Governor Parham, General Warner, the Consul-General; Gov. Dennison, of Ohio; Gov. Wilmot, of New Brunswick; Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Massachusetts; Hon. D. R. Blanchett, of Quebec; Hon. Mr. Tupper, president of the Privy Council; Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine, and others spoke. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The steamers Sweden and Anglia have arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The steamships Humboldt, Java and Silesia have arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Arrived, Caledonia, from Glasgow.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Cannelton, Ind., Shaken as with an Earthquake—Narrow Escape of Workmen.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CANNELTON, IND., Oct. 20.—The boiler in the large pottery works of Clark & Bros. in this place exploded this morning, utterly demolishing one side of the building and shaking the houses in town, and even across the Ohio river, as by an earthquake. Fifteen or twenty men were at work within ten feet of the boiler, but, what is very wonderful, none were seriously injured. There seems to have been but very little water in the boiler, which at the same time was the cause of the explosion and to which may be referred the fortunate escape of the men. All were covered with mud from the boiler. The loss of life otherwise would probably have been fearful.

GENERAL BLAIR.

The Missouri Senator on the Duty of the South and the New Departure—Grant's Renomination—Democratic Policy.

Importance of the Foreign Vote.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 20.—General Blair, of the sub-Kuklux Committee, in a speech, last night, alluded to the proposition that in the next Democratic National Convention the South decline to be represented, but accept whatever candidate for President the Democrats of the North offer. He dissented from the proposition, as did every Democrat in the West and North. The triumph of the Democratic party is the safety of the South, and who should guard its safety but Southern men? If they fail, may not others prove faithful? The South has no question of personal favorites, but their choice will fall on him who is most likely to carry the banner in triumph. If the South fails to send her prudent and wise men, it will be claimed to be a refusal to go with the Northern Democrats because of the new departure, and because the spirit of rebellion still burns under smoldering ashes. He was no friend of the new departure, but believed in the patriotism and purity of the motive of those who had chosen that path. While he would never yield his own convictions as to the constitutionality of the usurpations of the Radical party, he was willing to fight the Radicals in any shape the Democratic party may determine.

He believed the new departure policy failed of being a success in the elections this summer and autumn for the reason that it was a confession of inability to carry the elections upon our own principles. In that confession the party failed to place candidates before the people in harmony with the platform. Thus, while Southern Democrats were disgusted at the concession, no Republicans were conciliated.

The future doesn't look good under the losses of the summer and autumn; but the Republican party contains in itself the seeds of discontent, bitterness, rivalry and disaffection. The renomination of Grant could not, in his opinion, be defeated. He is now dictator in the Republican party, and he aspires to be in the country at large. He will dictate his own nomination. Some of the most conscientious, able and courageous men, standing highest in the Radical party, will leave it when Grant is nominated. They will burn their ships when they fail to defeat his nomination, and take good pains to defeat his re-election.

Instead of going for the new departure, Blair preferred to give a guarantee to disaffected Republicans by the nomination of a Republican who would draw to us by a much stronger guarantee than the mere words of a platform the support of those disaffected with Grant and the Radical party. We could all vote for a Republican who favors universal amnesty and is against Kuklux bills and military laws. Virginia has adopted this policy. Shall the Democracy of the South hesitate to follow her example? We have taken hold of it in Missouri, and Missouri would in the Presidential election, he believed, give a larger majority than any other State for the candidate of the Democratic party.

The men of foreign birth are men to whom we are to look in the coming struggle. They come from countries where despotism is practical, and they know its badges and signs and are already recognizing them. Their leading man and ablest representative is now proclaiming opposition to Grant and his administration. That man has taken his departure and burned his ships. It was Carl Schurz who led the entire German element of Missouri to break down the disfranchising clause of her Constitution, and arrayed his fellow-countrymen as one man against the administration and to despise its officers, patronage and power. They stand fairly and squarely to-day, solidly, to the last man, against all disfranchisements and for universal amnesty. They are opposed to Kuklux legislation, against the suspension of the habeas corpus, and, if the Democrats put forward a man, or accept one who may be put forward by others, who is sound upon those principles, he will receive the entire German vote in the United States, numbering from five hundred to eight hundred thousand men.

CRIMES.

The Ruth Murder Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The prosecution in the Medlicott-Ruth poisoning case, at Garnett, Kansas, closed yesterday, and the defense was opened. Their principal witness was Professor Wormley, of Columbus, Ohio, who thought that the analysis of Ruth's stomach was carelessly made and unsatisfactory. Still he could not swear that poison was not found. Several medical witnesses testified that Ruth's symptoms were inconsistent with morphine poisoning. One or two of them said the symptoms were those of quinine. Mrs. Ruth will be examined.

A Shot for an Insult.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 20.—James P. Shryock, a young man well known along the river, a saloon keeper, was shot by Col. L. D. Watson, of the Watson House, this afternoon. The shot was in return for a grievous insult. Shryock is in a critical condition and Watson is in custody.

Defalcation in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The failure of C. S. Gerks, Jr., & Co., says the Ledger, leaves a deficit in the city funds of four hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. The firm had been speculating in city moneys. The assets of the firm with the City Treasurer may be able to cover the amount.

Robbery of Town Funds.

NEW HAVEN, CT., Oct. 20.—An extensive robbery was committed in the town of Woodbury, on Thursday night. A safe was opened in which were seventeen thousand dollars belonging to the town, which were taken. Other stores were robbed. The thieves secured in all about thirty thousand dollars.

Policeman Convicted of Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Metropolitan Policeman Leschulsky has been convicted of murder, without capital punishment, for clubbing Charles Hanson to death last September.

Murder in the First Degree.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—The jury in the case of Botts, on trial for the murder of Halstead, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Five-Twenty Bonds Stolen.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Three thousand dollars of five-twenty bonds were stolen last night from the residence of John Evans, Venice, Butler county, Ohio.

Suicide by Taking Laudanum.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—Mrs. William H. Saffle, living on the west side, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. She leaves a husband and four children.

LAKE DISASTERS.

The Lost Steamer Coburn—Anxiety About her Crew.

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—The arrival of the propeller Brooklyn, of the Northern Transportation line, yesterday, brought intelligence, according to the statements of the Captain, that two more boats of the lost steamer R. G. Coburn, had been picked up on Lake Huron, containing 18 persons, and that they had been transferred by the vessel which had picked them up to the propeller S. D. Caldwell, and were on their way to Mackinac. This morning the following dispatch was received:

"MARINE CITY, Oct. 20.—To Capt. Eben. Ward, Detroit: The following men from the R. G. Coburn are at Mackinac: W. L. Hanse, second mate; H. M. Rhodes, of Windsor, trader; Martin Mackerring, Jas. Warwick, watchman; F. Mumford, Chas. Miller, Jas. Ludher, colored; R. Kelley, passenger. The news comes by steamer Magnet. Signed L. Lester."

By most persons the inference is drawn from this dispatch that only one boat was picked up in addition to that first found, and that this second boat was left at Mackinac by the Caldwell, the Magnet bringing intelligence of it to Marine City. The captain of the Brooklyn may easily have confused the boats somewhat, and supposed that two additional boats had been saved; whereas, one was rescued in addition to the first one. Further intelligence is, of course, awaited with the utmost anxiety.

Two Schooners Ashore.

KINGSTON, ONT., Oct. 20.—Still further marine disasters are reported. The schooners Phœbe W. Catherine and Consuello are ashore at Howe Island. The latter left this place yesterday with a cargo of iron for Cleveland.

Schooner Wrecked in Lake Superior.

COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 20.—The Chicora reports storms on Lake Superior. Georgian bay was covered with smoke from burning woods. The schooner Plover, from Cleveland, was wrecked off Manaiz. The crew was saved.

NEW YORK.

The Pennsylvania Company Gobbles Up the New Jersey Railroad.

Democrats Make Nominations to Suit the Republicans.

Why the New Yorkers Lost the Yacht Race.

Sharp Practice on Railroad Passengers.

PROSECUTION OF TAMMANY LEADERS.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Charles O'Conor has associated with himself W. H. Peckham, William M. Evarts, and Judge Emmet, the first-mentioned being a Democrat and the two latter Republicans, as counsel in the prosecution for the defrauded municipal government. Samuel J. Tilden, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was present at a conference between the Attorney General of the State and O'Conor concerning these suits. He believes that the proceedings will be successful. Tweed will be probably first attacked. It is believed that the evidence against him is very strong, and is based on the Broadway bank disclosures.

SUMMARY MEASURES AGAINST REPEATERS.

The repeating business is going to have the especial attention of the reformers. Most summary measures are to be taken against any operators of this class.

A TAMMANY DESERTER.

Sheriff Brennan has deserted Tammany. The provocation was the admission of the Dowling delegation to the Senatorial convention on an equal footing with the Brennan delegation.

ALL VERY LIKELY.

The nominations made last night by the Democratic reformers meet the approval of the Republicans generally. The Times and Tribune support them. Siegel's nomination is a concession to Republicans.

CONNOLLY'S SINS CONDONED.

There is a revival of the rumor that Controller Connolly is to be impeached.

HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Private advices have been received from Capt. Hall which report him, under date of September 5th, sailing northward from upper Navik. All were well.

NEW JERSEY RAILROADS GOBBLED.

The directors of the united railways of New Jersey, yesterday, signed the leases of the works to the Pennsylvania company.

THE YACHT RACE.

The yacht race was won yesterday by the Livonia because of the carelessness of the New Yorkers. The secretary of the Yacht club says the Columbia was not ready for the race. Ashbury protests that the race on Wednesday was unfair, and claims the victory.

The New York Yacht Club declined to entertain Ashbury's protest against the result of the second race with the Columbia. The club insists that the Columbia sailed the race according to the printed regulations, which leave it optional as to the manner of turning the stake-boat. The club thank Mr. Osgood for entering his yacht for the third race, though partially disabled, rather than let the race to go by default.

SHARP RAILROAD PRACTICE.

The Erie railway will probably get itself into court on account of its running bad coaches, thus driving travelers into what is called drawing-room cars, and subjecting them to costs therefor.

GOOD NEWS.

A public meeting of the committee of seventy will be held next week, when a report will be made on city affairs in general, and their labors will come to an end.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

In the Insurance Convention to-day the report of the committee on permanent organization, which was accepted, provides for a voluntary national association, composed of insurance officers having charge of insurance departments in each State, for the purpose of mutual consultation and protection; a president, vice-president and executive committee to be elected at the next annual meeting, on the third Wednesday in May. The report of the committee on rates of interest and mortality, &c., was considered. It provides that on marine and inland navigation risks the whole of the premiums received on unexpired risks should be charged as a liability and held as an insurance reserve. Fifty per cent. of the premiums received on unexpired fire-risks having one year or less to run, should be charged as liability or reserve; provided, the reserve shall not be less than forty per cent. of the premium received during the year. Besides this, fire companies should accumulate an extra reserve fund, to provide for which no dividend greater than ten per cent. per annum should be made upon the full cash capital until after the insurance reserve is equal to the whole amount of premiums received on all unexpired fire-risks. The committee also recommend the approval by the convention of the American experience table of mortality, and four and a half per cent. per annum to be designated by law in each State as the basis for life insurance. The report of the committee was discussed until adjournment.

HIGH OFFICER INDICTED FOR FRAUD.

It is believed the grand jury to-day indicted one of the highest city officers for fraud. No name is mentioned, and the officers of the court refuse to give any information. Judge Ledwith was before the grand jury to-day to testify in the case pending against Mayor Hall.

PUBLIC PARK APPROPRIATION.

Judge Graham has granted a mandamus which obliges the comptroller to raise three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for immediate use, for the payment on the public parks.

CHANCE FOR LIEUT. NEEDY.

Ira A. Paine has issued a challenge to the world for a shooting-match for ten thousand dollars aside and the championship of America.

"POLITICS MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS."

The administration wing of the Republican party to-night nominated Franz Sigel for Register, Geo. C. Barrett for the Supreme Court, and Chas. P. Daly for Court of Common Pleas. The ticket is the same as that nominated last night by the Reform Democracy.

BROOKLYN NOMINATIONS.

In Brooklyn to-night the Republicans nominated ex-Mayor Samuel Booth for Mayor, and a full city and county ticket. The young Democracy of Brooklyn nominated Mayor Kalbfleish, the present incumbent.

THE ARBITRATION BOARD COMPLETE.

Baron de Stajuba has been appointed by the Emperor of Brazil as one of the Board of Arbitration, to sit at Geneva. This completes the board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Speculators of various kinds are busy here making purchases.

Adolph Swayze, a Trenton (N. J.) banker, has been acquitted of a charge of forgery.

The Supreme Court has granted stay proceedings in the Ingersoll case.

A Bangor dispatch says that Mitchell, the Dominion master of fisheries, says that it is untrue that any British cruiser has been seen at Gloucester.

The grand jury had the case of Mayor Hall under deliberation yesterday. Subpenaes were issued for the attendance of witnesses.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—P. M.

The Gold market has been weak; opening at 112⅝ and closing at 112¼@112⅜. Loans were made this morning at from 1-64 cent. ℘ day to 2 ℘ cent. ℘ annum for use, and later in the day 2 to 6 ℘ cent. was paid for carrying.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were about $50,000,000.

The Government bond market is lower, but closed steady.

The Stock market opened strong, but on the second call declined slightly on a report that a number of the Chicago banks had suspended, but upon the receipt of Associated Press dispatches denying the report, confidence was restored, and during the afternoon there was a general and decided advance in prices. Business, however, was only moderately active at the advance. The present bull movement is under the immediate patronage of some parties who have been bears for a considerable time past. A large number of short contracts were covered yesterday and to-day, particularly in Reading. The advance in the leading shares ranged from 1 to 2¾ ℘ cent., and was most marked in Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Reading and Western Union. The market closed strong.

Money was offered freely at 7 ℘ cent. gold and 7 ℘ cent. currency was bid. Some loans were made at 6 ℘ cent.

State securities are dull and weak.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	115¾
Coupons of 1862	114
Coupons of 1864	113¼
Coupons of 1865	114¼
Coupons of 1865, new	112¼
Coupons of 1867	112⅜
Coupons of 1868	112¼
Ten-forties	108¼
Currency 6's	110¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96¾	Old Virginia	58
Old Tennessee	62	Old N. Carolina	37¾
New Tennessee	63¾	New N. Carolina	19¾
New Virginia	62		

STOCKS.

Canton	68	Rock Island	98¾
Western U. Tel'gh	58¾	New Jersey Cent'l	104¾
Quicksilver	16¾	St. Paul	50
Mariposa	1	Do. preferred	74¾
Do. preferred	1¼	Tol. & Wabash	55¾
Adams Express	80¼	Do. preferred	62
Wells & Fargo	50¾	Ft. Wayne	96
American Express	58¾	Terre Haute	34
U. S. Express	60	Do. preferred	45
Pacific Mail	45¾	Chicago & Alton	113¾
N. Y. Central, con.	97¾	Do. preferred	114
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	92¾	Ohio & Mississippi	37
Erie	27¾	C. C. & C.	82
Erie preferred	50	Burlington	125
Harlem	121¼	Lake Shore	95
Do. preferred	121¼	C. C. & Ind. C.	16¾
Reading	107¾	Ill. Cent	133
Michigan Central	115	Union Pacific	23
Pittsburgh	114¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	100¾
Northwestern	59¾	Union Pac. bonds	84¾
Do. preferred	87¾		

WASHINGTON.

The Government Returning to Washington—The Supreme Court and the Legal Tender Act—Aid for Michigan and Wisconsin.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The President telegraphs that he will reach Washington to-morrow night to resume his permanent residence at the White House. All members of the Cabinet are expected back in time to hold a meeting on Tuesday.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

On Monday it is expected the Supreme Court will read the decision affirming the constitutionality of the legal-tender act. The decision was announced at the last term, but the full opinions of the majority and minority were delayed till this term. This decision, it will be remembered, reverses the former one which declared the law unconstitutional.

MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN RELIEF.

A complete organization was formed last night, at a mass meeting, to obtain subscriptions and clothing for the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers, and met with success to-day. Contributions will be forwarded at once to Milwaukee and Detroit. Senator Carpenter, Judge McArthur, ex-Postmaster General Randall and other citizens of Wisconsin are active in the good work.

[To the Associated Press.]

CITIZENS DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Intelligence from Yorkville, S. C., is to the effect that quite a number of prominent citizens of that section have left the country, ostensibly on business, but really to escape the penalty of the law.

THE PROCLAMATION CONTRADICTED.

Senator Hayne, from Marion county, alluding to the President's proclamation including Marion county with others, says no Kuklux outrages were ever committed in that county.

COLORED CONVENTION.

An account of the proceedings of a colored convention in Columbia, S. C., shows that the following States were represented: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Committees were appointed on the following subjects: Education and labor, address to the American people, printing, finance, civil rights, emigration and outrages in the South.

FOREIGN.

The German Story of the Secret Treaty—The Polar Sea Free of Ice and Full of Whales—Earl Granville on American Topics, Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPEECH OF EARL GRANVILLE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Earl Granville, in a speech at Manchester last night, expressed a feeling of pride over the Alabama negotiations and their result; regretted the sufferings of Chicago, and thanked the American Government for suppressing Fenian raids.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON—CORSICA TRANQUIL.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Prince Napoleon arrived at Marseilles to-day, and leaves to-night for Ajaccio.

Accounts from Corsica represent the island as tranquil.

PLEASED WITH THE GERMAN TREATY.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 20.—The ratification of the treaties gives great satisfaction. M. Thiers confers the cross of the legion of honor on M. Quartier for his services.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALGIERS.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Favorable advices are received from Algeria. The insurgents are becoming submissive.

GERMANY.

GERMAN STORY OF THE SECRET TREATY.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The Prussian Cross Gazette contradicts the account given by Benedetti of the negotiations between Bismarck and Napoleon in 1866. It asserts that the Germans, while at Versailles, found in the archives of the French Government a copy, in Benedetti's handwriting, of the famous secret treaty which was published last year.

THE POLAR SEA A WHALER'S PARADISE.

Full reports of the last German expedition to the North pole are published. It is claimed that the expedition was successful. The Polar sea was discovered free of ice and swarming with whales.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE INTRODUCING REFORMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A letter from Egypt says that the Khedive has made liberal concessions to his subjects in the matter of franchises. He has established female schools, and is otherwise introducing reforms.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 20—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for account. U. S. bonds, coupons 1862 90¾; old 1865s 90¾; 1867s 91⅛; 10-40s 88¾.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 20.—United States bonds of 1862 96.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Bourse, rentes closed at 57 francs and 40 centimes. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,125,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling uplands 9⅜@9½d; Orleans 9⅞@10d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; sales for the week 84,000 bales; exports 10,000 bales; speculation 17,000 bales; stock 473,000 bales; American 131,000 bales; receipts for the week 68,000 bales; American 11,000 bales; actual export 11,000 bales; stock afloat 392,000 bales; American afloat 43,000 bales. Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days 55,000 quarters, of which 30,000 quarters are American. Wheat, red winter 11s 10d. Corn 33s.

THE SOUTH.

MARYLAND.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—In the Episcopal convention to-day the committee on the church reported that the exemption of the church from the loss of her fathers is a matter of thankfulness. The church is making a steady progress, excepting in sections of the South where the effects of the war had weakened it. Charitable institutions were everywhere on the increase. The church is more united now than ever, but the discipline was not in as good condition as it should be. The committee recommend the transmission of the reports to the House of Bishops, with a request that the bishops prepare and publish a pastoral letter to the church.

The convention took up the special order, the report of the joint committee on ritual. A long discussion ensued, when the convention took recess until 7 P. M.

TENNESSEE.

THE MEMPHIS FAIR.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 20.—There was an immense attendance at the fair to-day. The cotton premium was awarded to E. F. Megee, of Mississippi. The premium for the best cotton-cultivator was awarded to Von Phul & Mallons.

CHARGED AND DISCHARGED.

The young men arrested yesterday as Kuklux were discharged to-day.

ST. LOUIS.

National Police Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The National Police Convention met at the Southern Hotel about 11 o'clock, and was called to order by James McDonough, Chief of Police of St. Louis, and a temporary organization was effected by the election of Charles A. Mantz, of St. Louis, secretary. Mr. Mantz delivered a brief address of welcome, after which the convention adjourned to the Temple, where a permanent organization was effected by the election of Joseph Brown, Mayor of St. Louis, president; one vice president from each State represented, and George-Gavin, J. C. Chapman and Samuel L. Lowe, all of St. Louis, secretaries. Ninety delegates were present.

Mayor Brown, on taking the chair, made some remarks pertinent to the occasion, drawing attention to some of the principal objects of the convention, after which a committee on order of business was appointed, and the convention adjourned.

The following are the vice presidents: Jos. J. Ward, Norwich; Geo. W. Dilkes, New York; John Keron, New Jersey; B. F. Clark, Pennsylvania; J. J. Gray, Maryland; A. C. Richardson, District of Columbia; John S. Johnson, Georgia; R. M. Quinn, Alabama; George Baldy, Louisiana; J. W. O'Donnell, Tennessee; D. C. Wilcox, Kentucky; D. M. Bleaks, Ohio; W. W. Booseman, Michigan; Eli Thomas, Indiana; J. C. Robbins, Illinois; E. A. Tenny, Wisconsin; James McDonough, Missouri; A. A. Robertson, Kansas; H. L. Seward, Nebraska; J. H. Smith, Iowa.

INDIAN CHIEF ELECTED.

The trouble in the Creek Nation has been settled by a convention, which adjourned last Saturday, declaring Checote elected Chief by three hundred majority.

☞ One of the accomplishments of the Emperor Franics Joseph of Austria is a beautiful handwriting, and an idea of his mental caliber may be formed from the fact that he receives with most favor those petitions which are written by good penmen.

OUT WEST.

An Interesting Letter from the "City of the Plains."

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 15, 1871.

In my last, written on the 11th, I think, I promised you a few items in regard to this place with its surrounding objects of interest. This city is correctly named "City of the Plains," being the only place of any importance within a radius of 500 or 600 miles, with a vast area of prairie upon one side and the grand old mountains sloping down to its suburbs upon the other. To the stranger approaching Denver, the scene spread out before him is one not likely to soon be forgotten. The mountain range, with its snowy peaks towering up above the clouds, stretches across his path, and it seems that unless checked the engine must plunge at once into its base, but the distance is very deceptive. I was not prepared to find a city of so much importance as I find this to really be. Its hotels, of which there are five or six, are much better than those found in any Eastern city of equal size. I stop at the American and find every comfort which the traveler desires. The prices of everything here are of course very high—provisions and merchandise of all descriptions being brought from a great distance with enormous freight tariffs. The city and Territory support several first-class newspapers, of which the Rocky Mountain News (daily) seems to be most generally patronized.

The business blocks are built of brick, and some of them, I regret to say, surpass in elegance anything we have in Louisville.

There is a beautiful driving-park surrounding the city, and I noticed several elegant turnouts, one private coach, with driver and four-in-hand, which would do credit to New York city. Denver is fast becoming the commercial center between San Francisco and Omaha, and, at no distant day, will take its place among the noted cities of our country. It is already the terminus of the Denver Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver and Golden City railroads, and numerous others are in prospect. Real estate has reached fabulous prices, corner lots ranging from $200 to $400 per foot.

The population, which now numbers some 10,000, is decidedly mixed, being composed of Americans, Mexicans, Chinese, Germans, &c. The Mexicans, I think, are a very undesirable class, being naturally quarrelsome and vicious. The Chinese here, as everywhere in this country, are a menial class, harmless and industrious; they still retain the pig-tail in their toilet, and in fact all their peculiarities of dress. And now, permit me to say a word in regard to the climate of Colorado. Although I have been here but a short time, by giving the testimony of thousands now swarming this territory as well as my own, you may be assured of its correctness. Until recently, Colorado has been but little known, from lack of means of communication with the outside world, but now the Union and Kansas Pacific roads are bringing thousands of invalids here who are sending the welcome intelligence of its dry and invigorating climate all over the continent. It is now very generally and properly conceded that, for pulmonary and bronchial affections or for nervous debility, the air of Colorado has no equal. Invalids are brought here on beds who you will see in a few days walking and riding and rapidly becoming hale and hearty; but woe to the person who comes here, finds health apparently restored, and in two or three months returns to his home in the East. The disease almost invariably comes back with increased power. Rains are seldom known here except in the month of March or April, and often not for a period of 14 months. A light fall of snow usually occurs in September, and then neither snow nor rain till March. The winters here, contrary to the opinion of many persons, are delightful. The sun shines cheerfully and the air is keen and bracing.

I attended church on Sunday; found large and respectful audiences, and listened to able discourses. On Monday, in company with friends from Chicago, I took the train for Golden City, distant thirteen miles, and by stage thence to Idaho, twenty-five miles. With four horses, and a jolly crowd of sixteen passengers, we toiled up the steep table mountains, the scenery increasing in grandeur and sublimity every step. Our road from Golden City to Idaho for the most part was in the gorge or canon of the mountains, and the wind swept through with fearful velocity. I never before experienced so perilous a ride. At times our coach was on a declivity of the mountains for a thousand feet which seemed absolutely perpendicular, the wheels upon one side running within six inches of a frightful precipice, and nothing between us and death but a stout coach-brake and a skillful driver, which I am happy to say we had. Tired and sleepy I reached Idaho at dark, and found a very comfortable hotel, with every comfort and convenience, as to bed and board, which could be desired.

A few gold mines are being successfully worked here. There are one or two valuable quartz mines, but gulch mining is most common here. The attention of the miners is mostly turned to the more valuable and numerous silver mines in the territory. The celebrated hot springs are found here, and are now inclosed in three different convenient bath houses, and their charming waters are sought by multitudes. The waters, as they gush from the earth, are 110 degrees Fah., but after flowing into the bathing pool assume the proper temperature for a delicious bath, which your correspondent can attest by experience. The waters contain many medicinal properties, and are a certain remedy for rheumatism.

In the morning, a carriage came from Georgetown, fourteen miles distant, to take our party to that place. Georgetown is now the center of the silver mining interest of Colorado, its situation being in the heart of the mountains, at the base of its highest peaks, 9,000 feet above the sea; population, some fifteen hundred or two thousand. The houses are small and occupied mostly by miners and their families—a few good stores and churches. The chief business of the town however, is the reduction and concentrating of the ores brought from the mines. There are five or six large mills running night and day with most of the improved machinery, and methods of treating the valuable ores now brought from the mines in fabulous quantities. The capacity of these mills, however, is not nearly sufficient, and fully one-half of the first-class ores are shipped either to Newark, N. J., Philadelphia or Liverpool for treatment, and I understand the superior facilities of these foreign mills for reducing the ores will pay the expense of transportation. Provided with horses accustomed to climbing the mountains and following the difficult trails, my party set out on horseback to visit the most important mines, some account of which I will furnish you in another letter.

O. G. H.

CINCINNATI.

Christian Missionary Association—German and Colored Missions.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—The General Christian Missionary Association reconvened this morning. Twenty-seven additional delegates reported.

The committee on the evangelization of Germany submitted a report favorable to more vigorous efforts in that country and recommending C. L. Loos, of West Virginia, for the place. Prof. Loos declining to accept the place, the report was recommitted.

A monthly missionary periodical at 25c per annum, to be edited by the Corresponding Secretary with the approval of the board, which is to assume the pecuniary responsibility, was authorized.

The committee on preaching the gospel to freedmen reported in favor of annual church collections in aid of this work; that colored ministers employed in missionary work should be able to read the English New Testament and hymn-book, and be required to read such books as the Corresponding Secretary shall require, and to frequently invite the attention of their people to the subject of education, and to urge upon them the paramount importance of providing schools. The report further requires of colored missionaries satisfactory testimonials as to character and qualifications, and provides for securing to some extent the supervision by the white brethren of the localities in which missions and schools are established.

The evening sermon was by Prof. McGarvey, of Kentucky University.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Steps were taken to-night by the druggists of Cincinnati to establish a College of Pharmacy.

FIRES.

Wild Fires in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Two houses and a barn filled with grain were burned last night on the west side of St. Marys (Ohio) reservoir, from fires which broke out among the grass and driftwood yesterday. Farmers in the vicinity are plowing trenches around houses and barns to save them. At the last account the wind had subsided and it was thought the fire would be controlled without further damage.

MARBLE DUST FACTORY BURNED.

Rasner & Brothers' batting, meal and marble dust manufactory, Dayton, O., was burned this morning. Loss, $5,000.

Warehouse Burned.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Oct. 20.—The building at this place owned by Messrs. Wiggins, Newcom & Stonebraker, used as a pork and grain warehouse, and also as a freight and ticket-office for the P. C. and St. L. and W. V. Railroad Companies, was destroyed by fire yesterday. No insurance. The building contained considerable grain, which was saved, as were the books and papers of the two companies.

☞ A letter from Winnepeg concerning the fur trade says that latterly some hunters have attempted the system of poisoning the bait in their traps with strychnine. By this means they are very successful in taking game, and the skins when brought for sale are, to all appearances, as good as if the animal had been captured in the usual manner; but after a while the fur falls off from the effects of the poison. The yield of furs for the present year has also been greatly diminished by the existence of small-pox among many of the Indian tribes; and on this account the Hudson Bay Company burned up a quantity of furs which, if free from infection, would have been worth a great deal of money.

REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

The Union of Rank and Labor—An Important Movement.

The Dying Queen.

[World London Letter, Oct. 7.]

The initiative of this movement, in fact, was taken nearly a year ago; but it has only been within the last few weeks that the negotiations seemed to promise success. The courtship was protracted partly by the coquetry of one party and the bashfulness of the other; but every obstacle has now been overcome, and I have reason to believe that the banns will be published about the middle of the coming week. The old formula which concludes the publication of marriage banns in a parish church in this case will not be an empty form. The injunction, "If any of you know of any just cause or impediment why these two may not be joined in holy matrimony you are hereby admonished to make it known," will be responded to by voices from every section of the liberal party. The consternation in the Republican party in the United States, should they see the whole negro vote about to go over boldly to the Democratic ranks, could not be greater than the dismay which shall fall upon Mr. Gladstone and his tail of middle-class followers when they see the Tories winning over to themselves the whole working-class of England. I do not say that the alliance will result in this—there is many a slip 'twixt cup and lip—but this at least is the scheme. It is a well-laid one. Neither industry, nor zeal, nor brains, nor money will be spared to secure its success, and the chances, I think, are really in its favor.

The following, then, is the platform of the new party. It will be understood that this platform is the work of the "proletariat" wing of the alliance, and has been accepted by the "peer" wing. What is the *quid pro quo* which, in their turn, the proletariat are to give? Their support to these principles, of course; but the contract under which these votes are to be delivered remains yet a secret. But read:

THE PLATFORM.

1. The families of the working-classes shall be rescued from the dismal lanes, crowded alleys and unwholesome dwellings of our towns, and planted out in the clear, where, each in the middle of its garden, shall be detached homesteads, in wholesome air and sunshine, wherein they may grow up strong, healthy and pure under the influences of well-ordered homes.

2. To enable this to be effectually carried out there shall be created a perfect organization for the self-government of counties, towns and villages, with powers for the acquisition and disposal of land for the common good. (Here is the commune and the nationalization of the land in one plank.)

3. A day's labor shall consist, for skilled workmen, of eight hours of honest work. (Fancy the delight with which this plank in the platform will be hailed by the workmen who to-day are deliberating upon a general strike for nine hours.)

4. In addition to schools for elementary education, there shall be provided schools for practical knowledge and technical education. These schools shall be numerous and shall be established in the midst of the workmen's new homesteads.

5. For the moral and physical well-being of the people, places of public recreation, knowledge, and refinement shall be organized as parts of the public service. (A paternal government, you see.)

6. Public markets shall be erected in every town for the sale of goods in small quantities of the best quality at wholesale prices. (More paternal government; but what is to become of the present shop-keepers?)

7. There shall be provided a great extension of the organization of the public service on the model of the post-office for the common good. (This means that the railways are to be bought up and managed, not for the profit of stockholders, but for the convenience of the masses, and that many other works now carried on by private enterprise shall be conducted in like manner.)

THE NEW PARTY.

Does it not almost take your breath away? Is it not almost too good to be believed? Are they not offering us more than they really intend to give us? These were the questions and the doubts that arose in the minds of the representatives of the workmen; but they have all been answered and removed. With what a powerful lever will the new party, with this platform, work on the minds of the working-classes of the kingdom! "You are told of a republic," it will say, "but what republic in the world gives to its citizens such blessings as those we offer you?" The agreement is that each of the seven planks of the platform shall be put into the shape of a bill, introduced in the House of Lords at the commencement of next session, passed and sent down to the Commons as speedily as may be. What can Mr. Gladstone and his party of new-rich, middle-class, mercantile, and manufacturing "liberals" say when this avalanche of more than liberal measures comes tumbling down on their heads from the House of Lords? They will be in a far worse plight than they were when the Tory party, led by Mr. Disraeli, took all the wind out of their sails by bringing in a bill for unlimited household suffrage in place of their paltry measure of a £6 or £8 franchise. Do what they will they cannot outbid the new party. They must either yield to it, and swim along behind it, or must throw off the mask at once and become the party of the bourgeoisie—the party of mere money against rank and labor.

Now for the names of the men who, acting on one side for the peers and on the other for the proletariat, have effected this alliance. The former are: The Earl of Lichfield, the Marquis Salisbury, Lord Henry Lennox, Sir John Pakington, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquis Lorne, Lord John Manners, Sir Stafford Northcote, Gathorne Hardy. These are the gentlemen who have signed the contract on the part of the peers. The Duke of Richmond and Mr. Disraeli are heart and soul with the scheme, but for the present remain in the back-ground.

The individuals who have signed on behalf of the proletariat are: Robert Applegarth, joiner; William Allan, engineer; Daniel Guile, iron-founder; George Howell, bricklayer; T. W. Hughes, carpenter; George Potter, joiner; Lloyd Jones, fustian cutter; W. Broadhurst, mason; —— Wetsone, engineer; —— Deighton, joiner; —— Barker, shoemaker; —— Squiers, painter; —— Barry, author of "Workmen's Rights;" —— Latham, chairman of Labor Representative's League; —— Englander, telegraphist; and Mr. Scott Russell, who has conducted the negotiations, and who signs himself as "Engineer."

There are two other items of great interest which must be added to this day's budget of news. One is in regard to

THE QUEEN.

It is well understood that the bulletins concerning her health, vague and unsatisfactory as they are, carefully conceal the truth, and that her condition becomes continually more and more alarming. Her death at almost any moment would not at all surprise those who know best what her real condition is. The other piece of news is that the bank to-day, although this is Saturday and an off-day, again raised the rate of discount, and placed it at 5 per cent. The excitement and alarm in the city are great; every description of stock has fallen; the demand for discount is large; and it is feared that something like a crash is impending.

THE KENTUCKY SYNOD.

Proceedings of both the Southern and Northern Branches at Danville.

[From the Advocate, 20th.]

SOUTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

As a matter of interest to our readers, we give below a synopsis of the proceedings of this body, omitting what was published in our last issue:

The Rev. J. G. Strahan, stated clerk, resigned, and J. V. Logan was elected as his successor. Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., president of Stewart College, Clarksville, Tenn., Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson and others addressed the Synod on the subject of education, and a committee was appointed to bring in a report. The sustentation work of the Synod continued. Rev. Dr. S. Robinson was unanimously elected superintendent, and Rev. Messrs. L. H. Blanton, of Paris, D. P. Young, of ——, and W. Dinwiddie, of Lexington, assistant superintendents. The minutes of the American Bible Society, commending it to the prayers, sympathies and contributions of the members, were read and adopted. The invitation, given by the superintendent, to visit the Deaf and Dumb Institute, on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M., was accepted. The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Synod to confer with a committee of the Northern Assembly respecting Center College, approved; and the Synod expressed its approbation and entire satisfaction with the course pursued by the committee. Dr. Robinson's resolution commending the Foreign Missionary cause and enjoining contributions on the churches was considered and adopted. Synodical records approved. A committee was appointed to prepare memorials of Rev. Messrs. P. H. Thompson, W. D. Symington, J. G. Simrall and N. M. Gordon, deceased. An overture was read for a change of the boundaries of the Presbyteries of Paducah and Muhlenburg. The committee to whom was referred the subject of education made the following report, which elicited the enthusiastic approval of the Synod, and was unanimously adopted:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the educational interests of the Synod respectfully reported for consideration the following minute, as embracing all the action which the Synod can wisely take in the present unsettled condition of our educational affairs:

1. That in the judgment of this Synod, it is absolutely essential to the interests of Presbyterianism, as represented by this body, that immediate steps be taken to provide for higher education of the youth of our families. Manifestly it is incompatible with the welfare of our church that those who are to become the leaders of thought and action therein should be educated under influences directly in antagonism to the great principles for which this Synod has witnessed and contended at so great a cost.

2. That, therefore, the trustees of Centre College be instructed to take into careful consideration the question, whether the time has not come for an effort to raise an endowment of $20,000 for the purpose of establishing a college; and, if the way be clear, to proceed with the work of securing such endowment, to be held by the Synod in readiness to be used as the beginning of an endowment of a new institution, or to be used for the further endowment of Centre College, in case that should be restored to the Synod.

3. That, in the meantime and until the question is settled, any income arising from funds raised for this endowment, shall be applied to the support of the Danville Collegiate Institute, under the direction of its Board of Trustees.

4. The Synod expresses its high gratification at the enterprise, zeal, and liberality of the pastor and the people of the First Church, Danville, and other friends of sound learning, in establishing so promptly one of the very best educational institutions in the Commonwealth. It is desired and hoped that the trustees of this institution will at once take steps to secure a full college charter, with ample privileges, so that, until further arrangements may be made by the Synod, this institution may furnish to our young every advantage furnished by the best colleges of the country.

5. Synod hereby recommends the Danville Collegiate Institute, under the charge of Rev. W. F. Junkin, as every way worthy the confidence and patronage of the public; and the churches and men of wealth in our connection are hereby requested to contribute temporary scholarships for the support of young men needing aid, and especially students of the ministry, in that institution. Rev. W. F. Junkin is hereby invited to present this subject to the churches, so far as he may deem proper.

6. Should it be deemed important by the Trustees of Centre College, to whom this matter is committed, to have the counsel and authority of the Synod with regard to anything connected with this enterprise, in any new circumstance that may arise. The stated clerk is hereby directed to call a meeting of Synod at such time and place as the trustees may desire.

The next meeting of the Synod will be held in Maysville, Oct. 11, 1871.

NORTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings of this body, up to about noon on Thursday, have been already reported.

On Thursday evening, in accordance with previous arrangements, Prof. McMullen, of the Theological Seminary, was inaugurated, and delivered, in the presence of the Synod, an able and interesting address on the subject of church history. The only subject that elicited debate in the Synod was the question of Sayre Institute. Mr. D. A. Sayre, in endowing this school, had in some measure charged the General Assembly with its oversight. Certain questions touching its management and control were brought to the attention of the last Assembly at Chicago. This body did not, however, attempt to investigate the matter, but referred the whole subject to the Synod of Kentucky. But the Synod, as a body, having neither rights nor interest in this institution, after some discussion declined, with great unanimity, to give any advice or to express any opinion in relation to it. The case will go back to the General Assembly. Pending the discussion of this subject, the Synod, on motion, adjourned on Friday afternoon, to visit, in a body, the new college edifice, now approaching completion. Many of the citizens of the town—ladies and gentlemen, with strangers from abroad, joined the Synod as they were looking through this fine building. It is understood that arrangements will be made for its formal dedication on next commencement week—the last week in June. Friday evening was devoted to addresses by Rev. Dr. Worrall, of Covington, Rev. Mr. Burch, of Lexington, and others, in relation to the work of the church in its missions, its Sabbath-schools, its educational enterprises, &c., &c. The committee on Centre College, appointed last year to meet a similar committee from the other Synod, having failed to find terms for a settlement of the difficulties, was discharged. Though little, beyond the ordinary routine of business, engaged the attention of the Synod, yet its sessions were pleasant, harmonious and profitable. Sixty-seven names were placed upon the roll of the clerk, which is the largest number that has been in attendance since the division of the Synod in 1866. The delegates seemed to enjoy their visit to Danville, and the Synod, after passing a vote of thanks to the citizens of this place for their hospitality, and to the railroad companies for their obliging favor in allowing the delegates to pass over their roads at half fare, adjourned on Saturday morning to meet next year in Bowling Green.

FIRE DEFENSE.

Perfect Safety Obtainable—Stanhope's Fire-proof Method of Building with Wood—Description by Prof. Forrest Shepherd.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

POTOSI, Oct. 10, 1871.

Having suffered myself from fire, and seen not only precious lives lost, but millions of property consumed in the space of a few hours, I have taken pains to obtain the particulars of Lord Stanhope's cheap method of perfect fire-proof building with wood, so in the first place to prevent a fire from spreading and secondly to defy incendiaries.

Truly yours, FORREST SHEPHERD.

His method is as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF A MOST EFFECTUAL METHOD OF SECURING BUILDINGS AGAINST FIRE—INVENTED BY LORD STANHOPE.

1. This new and simple method may be divided into three parts, namely: under-flooring, extra-lathing, and intersecuring, when particular methods may be applied in part or in whole to different buildings, according to the various circumstances attending their construction, and according to the degree of accumulated fire to which each of these buildings may be exposed, from the different use to which they are meant to be appropriated.

2. The method of under-flooring may be divided into two parts, namely: into single and double under-flooring. The method of single under-flooring is as follows: A common strong lath of about one-quarter of an inch thick, either of oak or fir, should be nailed against each side of every joist, and of every main timber which supports the floor intended to be secured. Other similar laths ought then to be nailed the whole length to the joists, with their ends butting against each other; these Lord S. called the fillets. The top of each fillet ought to be at one and a half inches below the top of the joists or timbers against which they are nailed. These fillets will then form, as it were, a sort of small ledge on each side of all the joists.

3. When the fillets are about to be nailed on, some of the rough plaster hereafter mentioned must be spread with a trowel all along that side of each of the fillets which is to lie next to the joists, in order that these fillets may be well bedded in it when they are nailed on, so that there should not be any interval between the fillets and the joists.

4. A great number of any common laths, either of oak or fir, must be cut nearly to the length of the width of the intervals between the joists. Some of the rough plaster referred to above ought to be spread with a trowel successively on the top of all the fillets and along the sides of that part of the joists which is between the top of the fillets and the upper edge of the joists. The short pieces of common laths just mentioned ought, in order to fill up the intervals between the joists that support the floor, to be laid in the contrary direction to the joists, and close together in a row, so as to touch each other as much as the want of straightness in the laths will possibly allow without the laths lapping over each other; their ends must rest on the fillets spoken of above, and they ought to be well bedded in the rough plaster. It is not proper to use any nails to fasten down these short pieces of laths, or those short pieces hereafter mentioned.

5. These short pieces of laths ought then to be covered with one thick coat of the rough plaster spoken of hereafter, which should be spread all over them, and which should be brought, with a trowel, to be about level with the tops of the joists, but not above them. This rough plaster in a day or two should be troweled all over, close home to the sides of the joists; but the tops of the joists ought not to be anywise covered with it.

6. The method of double under-flooring is, in the first part of it, exactly the same as the method just described. The fillets and short pieces of laths are applied in the same manner; but the coat of rough plaster ought to be little more than half as thick as the coat of rough plaster applied in the method of single under-flooring.

7. In the method of double under-flooring, as fast as this coat of rough plaster is laid on, some more of the short pieces of laths, cut as above directed, must be laid in the intervals between the joists on the first coat of rough plaster; and each of these short laths must be, one after another, bedded deep and quite sound into this rough plaster while it is soft. These short pieces of lath should be laid also as close as possible to each other, and in the same direction as the first layer of short laths.

8. A coat of the same kind of rough plaster should then be spread over this second layer of short laths as there was on the first layer above described. This coat of rough plaster should (as above described, section 5, for the method of single under-flooring) be troweled level with the tops of the joists; but it ought not to rise above them.

The sooner this second coat of rough plaster is spread on the second layer of short laths just mentioned (section 7) the better. What follows (as far as section 13) is common to the method of single as well as to that of double under-flooring.

9. Common coarse lime and hair, such as generally serves for the pricking-up coat in plastering, may be used for all the purposes before or hereafter mentioned; but it is considerably cheaper, and even much better, in all these cases, to make use of hay instead of hair, to prevent the plaster work from cracking. The hay ought to be chopped to about three inches in length, but no shorter. One measure of common rough sand, two measures of slacked lime, and three measures, but not less, of chopped hay, will prove, in general, a very good proportion, when sufficiently beaten up together in the manner of common mortar. The hay must be well dragged in this kind of rough plaster, and well intermixed with it; but the hay ought never to be put in till the other two ingredients are well beaten up together with water. This rough plaster ought never to be made thin for any of the work mentioned in this paper. The stiffer it is the better, provided it be not too dry to be spread properly on the laths. If the flooring boards are required to be laid very soon, a fourth or fifth part of quick lime in powder, very well mixed with this rough plaster just before it is used, will cause it to dry very fast*.

10. When the rough plaster work between the joists has got thoroughly dry, it ought to be observed whether there be any small cracks in it, particularly next to the joists. If there are any, they ought to be washed over with a brush, wet with mortar-wash, which will effectually close them; but there will never be any cracks at all if the chopped hay and the quick lime be properly used.

11. The mortar wash made use of is nearly this: About two measures of quick lime and one measure of common sand should be put into a pail, and should be well stirred up with water, till the water grows very thick, so as to be almost the consistence of a thin jelly. This wash, when used, will get dry in a few minutes.

12. Before the flooring-boards are laid a small quantity of very dry common sand should be strewed over the rough plaster-work, but not over the tops of the joists. The sand should be struck smooth with a hollow rule, which ought to be about the length of the distance from joist to joist, and of about one-eighth of an inch curvature; which rule, passing over the sand, in the same direction with the joists, will cause the sand to be rather rounding in the middle of the interval between each pair of joists. The flooring-boards may then be laid and fastened down in the usual manner; but very particular attention must be paid to the rough plaster work, and to the sand being most perfectly dry before the board is laid, for fear of the dry-rot, of which there is no kind of danger when this precaution is observed.

13. The method of under-flooring Lord S. has also applied, with the utmost success, to a wooden staircase. It is made to follow the shape of the steps, but no sand is laid on the rough plaster-work in this case.

14. The method of extra lathing may be applied to ceiling joists, to sloping roofs and to wooden partitions. It is simply this: As the laths are about to be nailed on, some of the above-mentioned rough plaster ought to be spread between the laths and the joists, or other timbers against which the laths are to be nailed. The laths ought to be nailed very close to each other. When either of the ends of any of the laths lap over the other laths, it ought to be attended to that these ends be bedded sound in some of the same kind of rough plaster. This attention is generally necessary for the sound layer of laths, hereafter mentioned, section 15.

15. This first layer of laths ought to be covered with a pretty thick coat of the same rough plaster spoken of above. (Section 9). A second layer of laths ought then to be nailed on, each lath being, as it is put on, well squeezed and bedded sound into the soft rough plaster. For this reason no more of this first coat of rough plaster ought to be laid on at a time than what can be immediately followed by the second layer of lath. The laths of this second layer ought to be laid as close to each other as they can be, to allow of a proper clench for the rough plaster. The laths of the second layer may then be plastered over with a coat of the same kind of rough plaster, or it may be plastered over in the usual manner.

16. The third method, which is that of intersecuring, is very similar in most respects to that of under-flooring, but no sand is afterwards to be laid upon it. Inter-securing is applicable to the same parts of a building as the method of extra lathing just described, but it is not often necessary to be used.

17. His Lordship made a great number of experiments on every part of these different methods. He caused a wooden building to be erected at Chevening, in Kent, in order to perform them in the most natural manner. The methods of extra lathing and double underflooring were the only ways used in that building.

Lord S. repeated some of his experiments before the president and some of the Fellows of the Royal Society, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, the committee of city lands, several of the foreign ministers and a great number of other persons.

18. The first experiment was to fill the lower room of the building, which was about 26 feet long by 16 wide, full of shavings and faggots, mixed with combustibles, and to set them on fire. The heat was so intense that the glass of the windows was melted like so much common sealing-wax, and ran down in drops, yet the flooring boards of that very room were not burned through, nor was one of the side timbers, floor-joists, or ceiling-joists damaged in the smallest degree; and the persons who went into the room immediately over the room filled by fire did not perceive any ill-effects from it whatever, even the floor of that room being perfectly cool during the enormous conflagration immediately underneath.

19. He then caused a kind of wooden building, of full 50 feet in length, and of three stories high in the middle, to be erected quite close to one end of the secure wooden house. He filled and covered this building with 1,100 large kiln faggots and several loads of dry shavings, and he set this pile on fire. The height of the flame was no less than 87 feet perpendicular from the ground, and the grass on a bank, 150 feet from the fire, was all scorched; yet the secure wooden building, quite contiguous to this vast heap of fire, was not at all damaged, except some parts of the outer coat of plaster work. This experiment was intended to represent a wooden town on fire, and to show how effectually even a wooden building, if secured according to this new method, would stop the progress of the flames on that side, without any assistance from fire engines, &c.

20. The last experiment made that day was the attempting to burn a wooden stair-case, secured according to the simple method of under-flooring. The under side of the stair-case was extra-lathed. Several very large kiln faggots were laid and kindled under the stair-case, round the stairs and on the steps. This wooden stair-case, notwithstanding, resisted, as if it had been of free-stone, all the attempts that were made to consume it. His lordship afterward made five other still stronger fires on this same stair-case, without having repaired it, having also filled the small place in which this stair-case is entirely with shavings and large faggots, yet the stair-case is still standing, being but little damaged.

21. In most houses it is necessary only to secure the floors, and that according to the method of single under-flooring described above in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5. The extra expense of it, all materials included, is only about nine pence per square yard, unless there should be particular difficulties attending the execution, in which case it will vary a little. When quicklime is used, the expense is a trifle more. The extra expense of the method of extra lathing is no more than six pence per square yard for the timber side walls and partitions; but for the ceiling about nine pence per square yard. No extra lathing is necessary in the generality of houses.

*Lord S. practiced this method in an extensive work with great advantage. In three weeks this rough plaster grows perfectly dry. The rough plaster, so made, may be applied at all times of the year with the greatest success. The easiest method, by much, of reducing the quick lime to powder, is by dropping a small quantity of water on the limestone a little while before the powder is intended to be used; the lime will still retain a very sufficient degree of heat.—[Orig.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The prevailing cry among farmers is for rain.

The wheat prospects are very discouraging at present.

Elbert Johnson, after four weeks' illness, is convalescing.

Baron Baker, who has been confined to his room for sometime past, is improving in health.

A little son of Joseph McCoy, living near Ohio avenue and Seventh street, was bitten by a vicious dog yesterday afternoon. The same animal attempted to bite another child.

Reason Hammond, one of the wealthiest citizens of Southern Indiana, an old resident of Charlestown, who has been sick for several months, still wavers between life and death.

Rev. F. G. Brodie, the new preacher of the Maple-street M. E. Church, South, will preach his introductory sermon to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. He will also hold services in the evening.

A protracted meeting will be commenced in the Christian Church on next Tuesday night. Elder Jarrett, assisted by Elder B. C. Flowerwell, officiates at the meeting. It is probable that Elder Hopson, of Louisville, will also be at the meeting.

Til. Bennett's black Arabian racking horse took four premiums at the late New Washington fair, where his splendid animal racked a mile in 3:18, said to be the best racking time on record. Good judges say that Til.'s favorite can be made to rack a mile in 3:50.

S. E. Warder and Ike M. Cox returned last evening from a hunt twenty miles out the Jeff. road. They killed eight dozen quails and seven rabbits in ten hours. So vigorous were their perambulations that the famous dogs "Jo" and "Rap" gave entirely out.

The train to which the car was attached that burned on Thursday night included five car loads of coal oil. The fire is presumed to have originated from a locomotive spark. The timely detaching of the train was very fortunate, because there was no water within available distance to quench the flames.

The Lisa Weber burlesque opera troupe performed last night at Mozart Hall to a large and fashionable audience. The scanty stage was a great drawback to the performance, and the merits of the play necessarily could not have the same effect as in a theater more accommodating. However, the performers adopted the situation and made their efforts to please a decided success. We can speak in high terms of this troupe and recommend it wherever it goes.

At the closing session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., at Indianapolis, on Thursday, the following officers were elected for the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year: Hon. E. B. Reynolds, G. W. C. T., of Winchester; Mrs. M. A. Johnson, of Jeffersonville, G. W. V. T.; S. B. Falkenburg, of Mooresbill, G. W. Counsellor; Sylvester Johnson, G. W. S.; W. W. Snyder, of Madison, G. W. T.; Isaac M. Daniels, of Peru, ——; Miss Ella Rex, of Monticello, D. G. W. M.; Miss Laura Owens, of Indianapolis, G. W. I. G.; James H. Turner, of Monticello, G. W. O. G.; Rev. Jesse Miller, of Clifty, G. W. C.

The following letter was received yesterday from Chicago, acknowledging receipt of the Jeffersonville contribution, as follows:

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 18, 1871.

L. Sparks, Mayor of Jeffersonville, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of yours of the 14th inst. Accept our warmest thanks for your timely aid. The most desirable clothing we could receive at present would be for women and children. By the inclosed proclamation of our Mayor the work of distributing contributions on behalf of the Chicago sufferers has been placed in the hands of this society, Chicago Relief and Aid. All you can send us will be needed by our suffering people. Very truly, yours,

WIRT DEXTER,
Chairman of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society Executive Committee.

While the Government steam fire engine Humane was passing the old freight depot of the Jeffersonville road, on Market street, going to the fire, on Thursday night, the driver, Mr. Neal, was thrown from his horse and fell between the double-trees. This was a most dangerous position, and he would certainly have been killed but for the engine striking the curb and throwing Mr. Neal on the pavement, by which accident he escaped with slight injuries to his shoulder. The horses being without a driver continued at a fearful speed up Spring street, and dashed up that street until they reached Ninth, where they crossed the track just as a locomotive came along. Here a collision was narrowly escaped, as the locomotive struck the hind wheels of the steam fire-engine, but did no other damage than to break a few spokes. The runaway was finally stopped at Ingram's tannery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Fresh mince-meat at Holmes & Thias'.

Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best diuretic now known for all affections of the kidneys and bladder. It is a sure specific, to be had of any druggist in Jeffersonville.

BASE BALL.

Mutuals vs. Athletics.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—An exhibition game of base ball was played to-day for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. The weather was cold and the attendance small. Zettiline, of Chicago, pitched for the Mutuals, and Martin, of the Eckfords, for the Athletics. The game throughout was one-sided, and won by the Mutuals—17 to 3—as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Athletics	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Mutuals	0	0	3	1	0	3	5	3	2	17

Court Journal.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The President and suite arrived here this evening by special train, and left at 8 P. M. for New York.

PORTLAND, ME., Oct. 20.—President Grant received an enthusiastic welcome here to-day. He made a brief speech.

Rewarding International Robbery.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Oct. 20.—A hearty welcome was extended to the crew of the Horton last night. A purse of a thousand dollars was presented to Capt. Knowlton.

Snow in New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Snow has fallen at Overlook, Ulster county, to the depth of two inches.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—River 3 feet 3 inches, with a tendency to fall. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 20.—Weather clear and unseasonably hot since noon. Mercury 80. River unchanged. Port list—Ruby, Grandview and return; Fayette, Henderson and return. Freights plenty, but business dull for want of water.

CAIRO, Oct. 20.—Port List—St. Luke, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 A. M.; Mary E. Poe, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 10; Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis to New Orleans, 11; Sallie, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11; Ada Hellman, Cairo to Memphis, noon; S. S. Merrill, St. Louis to Cairo, 3 P. M.; Octavia, St. Louis to Mound City, 3; Minnie, St. Louis to Memphis, 3; John Kyle, New Orleans to Cairo, 5. River stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 64.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Arrived—Mountaineer and St. Joseph, from Vicksburg; Fanny Lewis, from Lexington; Messenger, from Keokuk; Belle of Pike, from Memphis. Departed—Clarksville, for Vicksburg; Lady Lee and Mollie Moore, for New Orleans; Alice, for Memphis; Argonaut and Mary E. Forsythe, for Cairo. River falling slowly. Weather partially clear, and warm.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 20.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Departed—Labarge and Columbia, for St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 20.—Up—Capital City, at 1 A. M.; Mayflower and Glasgow, at 5 P. M. Down—Glencoe, at 8; Lee, at 9 P. M.; Susie Silver, at 1 A. M. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, St. Louis. Departed—City of Quincy, St. Louis.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cattle, receipts 1,000 head to-day, largely from Philadelphia and Baltimore; Chicago stock did not get through; total this week 7,300 head; the market is active at unchanged prices, save for some little 4 cwt poor Missouri steers and heifers, which would not bring 7c; prime 9 cwt Kentucky cattle sold at 11¾@12c; there are no Texans, but many Virginia cattle; one lot of 8 cars, 6¾ cwt, selling at 9@10c; a full run is looked for on Monday. Sheep, receipts 7,500 head to-day and 33,800 head for the week; there is no change in prices; all the stocks are selling; 2 cars of Canada lambs, 72 lbs, sold at 7¾c; a car of poor 70 lbs State sheep at 4½c; a car of 130 lbs extra Canada at 6¼c; a car of 85 lbs Ohio at 5c. Hogs, receipts 31 cars to-day and 27,000 head for the week; the market is scarcely as strong; dressed sold at 6¾@7¼c; 4 cars of live Ohio, 220 lbs, sold at 5⅝c; a car of prime at $5 56.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Cattle, receipts 505 head to-day, making 9,248 head, or 544 cars against 413 cars last week; the market closes dull and heavy, with a decline of ¼ to ⅜c from last week; sales of 119 head of Illinois steers, 1,239 lbs, at $4 87½; 303 head of Ohio, 1,038 to 1,415 lbs, at $3 75@5 10; 33 head of Michigan, 1,098 lbs, at $3 75; 253 head of Indiana, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, at $4 05@5 62½. Sheep and lambs, receipts 570 head; the market closes steady at unchanged prices; sales 287 head of Canada lambs, 70 to 81 lbs, at $4@4 50. Hogs, receipts 4,777 head; the market is active and ¼c higher, closing easy; lower prices are looked for; sales of 657 head at $4 75@5 for medium to choice.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Cattle, the market opened active; the supply is largely in excess of that of last week of good cattle, and the average quality is better than that of last week; medium is about the same, while of common it is inferior; there is a reduction of ¼c ℘ lb from the highest prices, 6¾c; good butchering steers sold at 5@5¾c; common at 4½@4¾c. Milch cows are in moderate demand; receipts about 50 head; prices $35@70 ℘ head. Of sheep the supply is large and of good quality; lambs are rather scarce and show an advance of ¼c; the demand for both is moderate; sheep 5@6c; lambs 6@7¼c, and 7¾c for extra. There is no change to note in the hog market; sales of 1,900 head of State at 4¾@4¾c; Western 5@5¼c.

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

It will be observed, from the following dispatch to Mr. Charles R. Peters, who is a stockholder in the above staunch Company (together with General Halleck, and Loyd Tevis, of San Francisco, who is now in Louisville), that this Company, which has a very large and lucrative business in this city,

IS ALL RIGHT:

San Francisco, October 19, 1871.

Chas. R. Peters:

Directors unanimously determined to meet everything, make good any loss of capital, and continue business as formerly.

A. J. RALSTON, Vice President.

The Agents here received the following dispatch from General Agents in New York:

New York, October 20.

Messrs. Atwood & Nicholas:

Continue business as heretofore. All right. Get increased rates.

FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD,
General Agents, New York.

oc21 d6

W. H. SLAUGHTER, W. C. TYLER, P. S. CAMPBELL, M. S. MILTON

SLAUGHTER, TYLER, & CAMPBELL,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

NORTHWEST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London Gold	$8,000,000
Andes Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati	1,500,000
Amazon Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati	500,000
National Insurance Company of Boston	500,000
Kenton Insurance Company of Covington	100,000

National Insurance Company of Boston, established in 1824.

☞ This staunch old company telegraphs us that it is all right—to go ahead at increased rates.

oc11 dtfistp

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, '71.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Coal is selling at Winchester for from 33 to 40 cents.

The race for the sheriffalty in Clark county is growing warm. Eight candidates now in the field and prospects for more.

The Berger family of Swiss Bell Ringers and Sol. Smith Russell entertain the Danville people on the evening of November 7th.

The crowd in the streets of Danville last Monday (County Court day) was quite large, and the stock sales were more brisk than for several months previous.

Arthur Passmore, of Harrodsburg, took the premium at the St. Louis Fair in the sweepstake ring with his stallion, Blood Chief. There were sixty entries.

At the Hopkinsville Fair last week Mr. R. M. O'Hara walked three miles in twenty-six minutes and twenty-five seconds, and took the premium. Pretty good walking.

At the Danville postoffice, during the month of September, $367 were taken in for stamps and stamped envelopes. This shows quite an extensive business in that line.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says: "Hon. P. U. Major, recently elected Circuit Judge in this judicial district, lately joined the lodge of Good Templars at Peak's Mill, in this county."

The Danville Advocate says it is rumored on the streets that Mr. Jonn P. Thorel, of that place, will probably purchase a half interest in the Crab Orchard Springs, and will have general supervision of the same.

The Carlisle Mercury says: "Mr. Myall, keeper of the turnpike gate this side of Paris, was robbed on Wednesday night last of $300 worth of boots, leather, and some money. Mr. Myall's own boots were taken, leaving him barefooted."

The Russellville Herald says: "The greatest vegetable curiosity we have ever seen was laid upon our table last week by Mr. P. S. Campbell, of this county. It was a sweet potato having the complete form of a duck—body, neck and head."

The first annual fair of the Muhlenburg County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which closed at Greenville last Saturday, was a complete success, resulting satisfactorily alike to visitors and the association. Over 2,500 persons visited the grounds on Thursday.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Clark county was held at Winchester last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of trying to secure relief for the Chicago sufferers. Resolutions of sympathy were passed, and a committee was appointed to receive contributions of money, provisions and clothing.

The Danville Advocate says: "The Board of Trustees have recognized Mr. William Alford as the Marshal of the town of Danville, and have accepted his bond. It is understood that they decline to take the case involving the legality of the election to the Court of Appeals, Mr. C. L. Linney having retired from the contest. This, we presume, is a final settlement of this vexed question."

The prisoners confined in the Shelby county jail made a desperate attempt to break jail on Saturday night last. The jailer, hearing an unusual noise, entered the apartment where two of the prisoners had effected an opening in the wall, and, after securing them, placed handcuffs on them and placed them in separate cells. Since that time they have been forwarded to the penitentiary at Frankfort.

The Shelby Sentinel has the following in regard to a distinguished resident of this city: "General S. B. Buckner, a distinguished citizen of this State and a resident of Louisville, has recently spent several days in our midst. He is quite the gentleman, affable and courteous. His friends say that he has the same 'gallant soldierly air' that he wore on the 'tented field.' We were glad to see him looking so well and to know from his friends that his health is unimpaired by the many hardships he has undergone in the service of his country."

Hiram Bohannan has been convicted in the Shelby Circuit Court, Judge Bruce presiding, of the murder of Addison Cook, near Bagdad, some months ago. Sentence was pronounced by Judge Bruce, fixing the 29th day of December next for his execution. The Shelby Sentinel says: "Bohannan received the sentence with as little apparent trepidation as any bystander. Indeed, he has borne himself throughout the terrible ordeal with great firmness, and in a manner that impressed the observer that he was sustained by a feeling of conscious innocence." All the jurors united in signing a petition to the Governor for Bohannan's pardon.

Under the heading of "Two important slander suits settled" the Greenville Republican says: "The slander suits of Jesse Moore vs. Robert C. Sharp, and Glenn Moore vs. Robert C. Sharp, in the Muhlenburg Circuit Court, were settled to-day by the parties. The defendant withdrew his defense and confessed judgment in the first case for fifty thousand dollars and costs, and in the second case for twenty-five thousand and costs. The plaintiffs remitted all the damages, except one thousand dollars in each case. The $2,000 not remitted goes to the attorneys of plaintiffs, Messrs. Hay, Thompson, Pittman & Love, and C. Eaves. This settlement was brought about by the mutual friends of the parties, and was intended as a full vindication of the character of Jesse Moore and his son Glenn Moore. Sharp and Moore are good citizens, and this amicable settlement is very gratifying to their friends."

The Lexington Press of Friday says: "The noted and justly celebrated stallion, Blackwood, owned and raised by Mr. Andrew Steele, of this county, was sold yesterday to Col. John M. Connolly, of Flushing, New York. The price paid is not made public, but by authority we may state that it exceeds that of any *horse ever sold in the United States*. The public performances of Blackwood are limited to his three races, trotted over the Association course at this place, when in his two-year and three-year-old form. When two years old he was beaten by Maner & Smith's bay colt, by Clark Chief, afterward known as Nicotine. When three years old he trotted his first race of that season in 2:31, and afterwards, on the same day, was entered and trotted in the sweepstakes for all ages, winning handily in 2:40. Blackwood has not only proven himself a great trotter, for certainly something marvelous has been done by him recently in the way of speed, but his get are among the best, if not the very best, judging by the awards made at the last fair, of all stallions in this section, the Blue-Grass and stock-raising district of the country."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The veritable Cardiff Giant humbug is humbugging the people of Kansas City, Mo.

Fourteen fast horses have already been entered for the races at the Macon (Ga.) fair.

In North Carolina the penitentiary is popularly known as the Union League Hotel.

The public school buildings in Atlanta, Ga., will be ready for occupation in January next.

It is rumored that Governor Scott, of South Carolina, will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Chicago loss groweth rapidly. The Ashville (N. C.) Pioneer has figured it up to $500,000,000.

Heavy frosts in many counties of North Carolina have played havoc with the tobacco crop in that State.

Only fourteen candidates aspire to the position of Doorkeeper of the Tennessee House of Representatives.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Typographical Union contributed $25 for the relief of the suffering printers of Chicago.

The Radicals of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, have split into three factions, each of which has nominated a ticket.

A North Carolina farmer has made the present season $1,540 on five acres of land planted in grapes and strawberries.

Mariana, Fla., will soon have her court-house completed. It will be one of the largest and finest buildings of the kind in Florida.

One Gabriel Murrell, an Augusta, Ga., brute, beat his wife and broke her arm, a day or two ago, for allowing the children to swing on the gate.

The Worrell Sisters are amusing Raleigh, N. C. By invitation, the Cherokee Indians now in Raleigh, paid the theater a visit and enjoyed themselves highly.

The Sons of Temperance in Virginia, it is thought, will, at the ensuing session of the Grand Division, quietly separate from the national organization.

The Grand Anti-Tobacco Society of East Tennessee was in session last week. After recommending the best quality of fine-cut for invalids, the society adjourned.

The fifth grand fair of the "Border Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina" will be held at Danville, commencing October 24 and continuing six days.

A fire at Troy, Pike county, Ala., consumed the entire contents of five buildings occupied as stores, and one house unoccupied. The loss amounts to about $60,000.

The ship Reumoa arrived in Savannah, Ga., on Saturday last, from Havre in twenty-seven days. This is put down as the quickest transit made by a sailing vessel since the war.

James P. Kennedy, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, but more recently a leading merchant of Baltimore, was burned to death in the Sherman House, Chicago, during the great fire.

Robert Beaty, colored, will be hung in Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, on the 16th day of November, for murdering his wife. The Nashville Banner says it will be the first legal hanging in that county for thirty years.

The celebrated Aaron Alpeona Bradley is organizing a raid on the custom-house at Savannah, Ga., his first move being a petition to remove Robb, the collector. Two or three thousand Ogeechee field-hands have already signed it.

The Kansas City Times says: "Texas cattle-dealers are scattering their herds for winter keeping. The thousands now near Abilene, Baxter, and Newton are finding quarters westward and in the beef-barrels of Kansas City packing-houses."

On Wednesday last the Synod of Virginia, the largest judicatory of the Presbyterians in Virginia and West Virginia, assembled in Lynchburg. The fair and annual convention of the State Medical Society takes place at the same place at the same time.

Entries for the Atlanta (Ga.) fair, which has been in progress this week, have been made by over 400 different parties, some of whom have entered as many as fifty articles. The number of entries is estimated to be greater than any ever before made in Georgia.

The Atlanta True Georgian of Monday evening says: "A large lot of prisoners arrived this morning under arrest and in charge of Federal troops. They are charged, we learn, as being kuklux. This, however, is bare rumor, as we had no means by which we could ascertain the cause of their arrest."

Since emancipation, Southern negroes are fond of organizing secret societies. "Fishermen of Galilee," and various scriptural names are given their societies. A jail in Danville, Va., in which was incarcerated a colored pick-pocket, was recently stormed by "Good Samaritans" for the purpose of effecting a rescue.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says: "We understand that under the supervision of Samuel G. Reid, the untiring president of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the equine promenade at Picket Springs is being put in splendid trim for the Longfellows, Shortfellows, Lexingtons, Helmbolds, Goldsmith Maids and other maids that may think fit to promenade over it at their peculiar hurried pace during the State Fair."

The Kansas City Times of Wednesday says: "The citizens of Hays City had another spree on Monday night. A drunken 'greaser,' from Alberque, rode into the town and began firing his revolver at such persons as he happened to meet, and into the windows of houses. Target shooting immediately began from all quarters. The city government paid for the interment of the copper-colored target and twenty-seven bullets."

The Nashville Banner, of Friday, under the heading of "Bloody Affairs in DeKalb County," says: "Almond Maynard was killed by unknown men, near Mine Lick, DeKalb county, last Sunday. He is said to have killed several persons in Kentucky, where a large reward was offered for his apprehension. Joab Parkerson was shot and instantly killed at Alexandria, last Monday, by a young man named Rutland, whom, it is said, the former had followed, flourishing his pistol and threatening to shoot him."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce, after hearing an address from Col. B. W. Trobel, passed a resolution appointing a committee to memorialize Congress to make an appropriation for the Great Western Canal, which is to start from Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, and run to Gadsden, Ala., and thence along the valley of the Etowah river, crossing the Chattahoochee near Duluth, and thence southward to Macon. The estimated cost for that portion of the canal which is to run through Georgia, is about ten million dollars.

The New York Sun of the 18th inst. contains the following in regard to a son of the well-known Virginian, Gen. Roger A Pryor: "On Sunday evening last, Theodoric B. Pryor, a son of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of 157 Willow street, Brooklyn, went from home to take a short walk. Since that time he has been missing. His physician believes that he was laboring under a temporary aberation of mind, occasioned by too close application to study. Young Pryor was dressed in a suit of gray English cloth, and wore a gray round hat. He has a smooth face, dark hair and eyes. He carried a silver watch, with black gutta-percha chain attached."

At a meeting of the citizens of Jackson, Miss., held last Monday, the following resolutions, among others, were passed: "*Resolved*, That on the committee appointed the citizens of Jackson have diligently sought to obtain all the information possible referring to the health of our city, and find, after full and free conference with the physicians and druggists, that we never had less sickness at this season of the year than at present. *Resolved*, That we solemnly assure the people of the State that they incur no danger in visiting Jackson, and, as further evidence of our sanitary condition, we may say that nearly all of the citizens have returned to their respective homes."

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald, of Thursday, has a special from Cleveland, Tenn., giving particulars of a sad accident in that place. A Dr. Thompson was in a buggy with his little grandchild, seven years old, and attempted to cross the railroad track in front of an engine. The mule in the buggy became obstinate and refused to move, and the engine ran into the buggy, crushing it to pieces, and instantly killing the child. The Doctor did not seem to be much injured, as he afterward walked around, but his mind has received a terrible shock by the death of the child, who had appealed to him to desist in the attempt to cross the track. Now, when asked if he is hurt, he gives but one response: "Oh, the child! the child!" The mother and father of the little girl have been insensible since receiving intelligence of the disaster.

The death of General Justin Dimick, late of the United States army, which occurred one day last week, is regretted by many ex-Confederate officers, who were imprisoned in Fort Warren, near Boston, while he was in command there, and who were treated as kindly by him as the nature of his duties would allow. Among these officers were General S. B. Buckner, and the present Governor of Tennessee, General John C. Brown. General Dimick, who was a graduate of West Point, and was seventy years old at the time of his death, had been in the army more than fifty years. He served with distinction in the Seminole war, in Florida, and in the Mexican war, as well as in the late war between the sections. More than a year ago he went to the beautiful village of Aiken, South Carolina, for the benefit of his health, which had been very feeble for sometime, and remained there until last spring, when he returned to the North. He was a thorough soldier, and a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, with many friends at the South, who will be sorry to hear of his death.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle has this paragraph: "President Grant says to the applicants for the removal of Collector Murphy that, if they will 'find another man who combines with executive ability the same political strength and can unite the Republican party in New York State, he will remove Murphy and appoint that other man.' This position is so sound that we trust these men who have hitherto seemed determined to thrust out Mr. Murphy even at the expense of the Republican party will acknowledge the correctness of the President's view of the situation, and endeavor to harmonize on some man possessed of the requisite qualifications, or else hold their peace." Murphy is charged with heavy frauds upon the Government by several of the organs of his own party—the New York Tribune among the rest; he is known to be one of the most corrupt of men; the universal sentiment among the honest men of his party is that he should be turned out of office, and yet the President declares that he intends to keep him in office until some other tool of equal value to the Administration can be found. And this "view of the situation" the Democrat and Chronicle pronounces sound and correct. A few years ago it would have been enough to damn the President for all time.

Mormonism and the Mormons.

The proceeding against Brigham Young and other Latter-day Saints for the crime of polygamy is just now being very extensively commented on by the press in all parts of the country. It is argued that the many-wived apostles draw near the close of their reign, and the Federal judiciary for the Territory of Utah is very generally congratulated, from Maine to California, on the fearless manner in which it has taken the bull by the horns.

This is natural. Our people do not approve of polygamy. They look upon it with abhorrence. It is in their eyes an Eastern abomination that should have no foot-hold on this cultivated, refined and eminently Christian continent of ours. It is all well enough to read of Haroun Al Raschid and his hundred consorts, and Mustapha's harem is all well enough in Arabian story; but certainly no right-minded American desires to see these Oriental peculiarities transplanted to the West and flourishing as it were under the very nose of the Goddess of Liberty and beneath the benign influence of "the best government the world ever saw." It is not at all to be wondered at, under all the circumstances, that our people, at first blush, array themselves enthusiastically on the side of the Government, or, to express it more correctly, the Administration, in this Mormon difficulty.

Sober second thought, as a rule, is a most salutary thing. And a little sober second thought will, we are convinced, have the effect of causing very many people to make haste slowly in their approbation of what is going on in Utah. Mormonism is doubtless, from a religious point of view, a baleful heresy, and polygamy, its sequence, an outrage and an utter abomination. But then it should be remembered that a man has not only a right to be a Methodist, a Presbyterian or a Catholic if he chooses, but a Brahmin, a worshiper of Thor and Woden, and a "Heathen Chinee." The Constitution of the United States, a venerable instrument which some of us are still old-fashioned enough to hold in reverence, expressly guarantees to every son of Adam, be he of what faith, creed, or persuasion soever, perfect religious freedom. This must not be lost sight of in the Mormon imbroglio. If the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, duped and deceived as they are, consider the revelations of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young entitled to as much credit as the prophecies of Isaiah and St. James, it is clear that we who think differently have politically no right to call into question their religious tenets. If in their besotted ignorance they happen to hold that Brigham Young and Orson Pratt are, as compared with Luke and Paul, the better, or at least the later, apostles, surely we, their fellow-citizens of, as we conceive, more enlightened views, can have no justification in interfering with them in the exercise of their religion. Every man, thank God, is guaranteed in the right to worship God precisely in the mode he thinks proper, by that fine old instrument, the Constitution of the United States.

But polygamy—how about polygamy? That, says the popular voice, should be extirpated root and branch. True; but there is a right way as well as wrong one to get at the desired result. It strikes us that the Territory, or State of Utah, as it will ere long become, is alone the competent authority to deal with the matter. The Government has rightfully nothing whatever to do with it. Any attempt at interference by Congressional enactment, as in the act of 1869, is palpable usurpation. The Federal Government has legitimately no power or authority except such as has been delegated to it by the States, and certainly to interfere with or regulate social and domestic institutions was not included among such delegated powers. The influx of population consequent on the discovery of the rich gold and silver mines of Utah, we have not the slightest doubt, would in a very short time by territorial enactment or State ordinance forever settle the polygamy question, if the Federal Governnment would let the thing alone. Already in Utah the Gentile element, so-called, is so strong as unmistakably to indicate the beginning of the end. A year or two at furthest would forever settle the question by the vote of the people of the Territory, if the Federal Government could only be pursuaded to let the thing alone.

We speak by the card when we declare that the present Mormon persecution—for it deserves no gentler name—is a political movement, and is wholly undeserving the sympathy of our people. It is, in short, nothing more nor less than a cunning attempt by General Grant to manufacture capital for his renomination and re-election to the Presidency. He is conscious that his war-capital is about played out, and he, understanding as he does the intense and deep-seated antipathy of the American people to Mormonism and polygamy, hopes to make a ten-strike by crushing out this "twin relic of barbarism." Our means of information as to what has been going on in Salt Lake City are direct and reliable.

The truth is, the conduct of Federal officials in Utah of late has been both reprehensible and highly impolitic. It has resulted in most damaging consequences to the very important mining and mercantile interests of the Gentile portion of the population. The Utah mines are very rich, but, for their proper development, require more capital than is available, and it is a notorious fact that negotiations in New York and elsewhere have again and again been broken off by the menacing attitude of the Government and false reports of impending difficulties. The Government, through its agents, studiously treats the Mormon inhabitants of Utah as alien enemies. In all the Territory not a Mormon holds any Federal office from the highest to the lowest. There is not even a Mormon postmaster. The Territory is overrun by a race of carpet-baggers as pestiferous, as unprincipled and having as little in common with the actual settlers, as those who have, since the reconstruction acts went in force, cursed the Southern States with their presence. To foment strife and discord, and to excite the bitterest animosity between Gentile and Mormon, has been all along the business of these agents of the Administration. But to those agents has not alone been intrusted the work of furthering Gen. Grant's Presidential prospects. Every means by which the Mormons could be goaded to resistance, in order that the political capital to which we have alluded might be obtained, has been unhesitatingly resorted to. A short time ago a thousand stand of arms, with fixed ammunition, were, by instructions from Washington, exposed at public sale at Fort Douglas, in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City, and sold to the Mormons, evidently with the view of encouraging them to resist, that they may be crushed out effectually. Soon after this the virtuous finding of the grand jury against Brigham Young and others for polygamy was made. The better to accomplish this those who had been summoned on the grand jury were examined as to whether they were members of the church of the Latter-day Saints of Jesus Christ, and all such as answered in the affirmative were rejected—thus making a religious test. It has been no part of the plan of Grant and his friends that the Mormons should quietly submit to the proceedings which have been instituted.

But in this little scheme of theirs for the manufacture of political capital the President and his friends will be checkmated. It is not the intention of Brigham Young and the Mormon leaders forcefully to resist the operation of the laws of the United States, notwithstanding the various sensational dispatches published in the newspapers. They do not dream of such a thing. Whatever else may be said of them, they are men of brains, and are about as little likely to pit themselves against a government able and more than ready to bring against them millions of soldiers, if need be, as any set of people we know of. What they do intend to do in the difficulty that is upon them, in the matter of polygamy, is to contest it before the courts—nothing more, nothing less. We have reason for believing that the issue will be carried before the Supreme Court of the United States, the case of the Mormons being represented by the ablest counsel that money and influence can command, and, in the event of the case being decided adversely to them in the end, it will then remain for them to determine what course finally to pursue.

We had intended to refer more particularly to the systematic persecutions to which the Mormons are subjected by the carpet-baggers, judicial and otherwise, representing the Administration in Utah, but the length to which this article has already extended renders it impracticable. A single instance, by way of further illustration, and we close. By ordinance of the city of Salt Lake the taking out of a license is required on the part of persons selling liquor; one Gadbe, an apostate, who, by the way, is a practical polygamist, though in high favor with the Government party, is one of the largest dealers in liquors in the city, but refused to take out the requisite license. Of course, a fine was imposed for such malfeasance. The Federal Court was thereupon appealed to in behalf of Gadbe for an injunction against the collection of the fine, and the injunction was granted. Not only so, but an injunction was granted Gadbe against all similar fines in the future. The authorities appealed, and asked an injunction restraining Gadbe from selling *pendente lite*. This was refused. Comment is unnecessary.

Insurance in Buffalo.

The Chicago fire played havoc with the insurance companies of Buffalo. The Express, of that city, says it is authoritatively informed that they have finally determined to go into liquidation, and adds: "This step, it is claimed, is made necessary from the fact that their losses by the Chicago fire exceed their resources, and in order to meet them it would not only be necessary to use all their available assets but to levy an assessment on the stockholders. We are unable to ascertain the exact amount the companies had at risk in Chicago, or what the losses have been, but it is generally believed to be about sixteen hundred thousand dollars, which is probably about two hundred thousand dollars more than the total assets of the three companies. In such an event it will be seen that the insured can, at most, only realize a portion of their claims, and the companies will go out of existence." The Express says further: "It is rumored that an agent has been dispatched to Chicago with the view of attempting to compromise with the policy-holders, and they hope to do so at considerable discount. It is not known whether, in such an event, the companies will continue their organization or go into liquidation and divide the surplus. There is little reason to expect that they will be successful in making a settlement for much less than the amount of their assets. It is also rumored that, in the event of a dissolution of the present organizations, one or more new companies will be formed upon the ruins. It will require something more than a change of name to gain sufficient confidence to warrant a very successful business career."

Mrs. Leary's Cow.

The telegraph brings us the mortifying intelligence that Mrs. Leary denies positively that her cow kicked over the lamp which set fire to the stable and burned down Chicago. It would certainly be extraordinarily mortifying if it were true, but, happily, we are in a frame of mind to disbelieve that it *is* true. Mrs. Leary declares she was asleep at the time the fire broke out. Then how does she know that her cow didn't kick over the lamp? Does she pretend to say that she can be asleep in one house and tell at the same time what her cow is doing in another? If she can't, what the thunder is she talking about? Besides, she has no right to deprive the cow of the immortality she won by that historic kick. Suppose old Mrs. Erostratus had denied that her son had fired the Ephesian dome? Suppose the mother of Nero had denied that he had set fire to Rome in order to secure an abundance of light for his amateur concert in the tower? Suppose the owner of the world-renowned goose had denied that her domestic fowl had saved the Eternal City by its warning quack? What would history be worth if it were suffered to be plundered in this disgraceful way?

No, no, Mrs. Leary, that game won't win. Your renowned cow *did* kick over that lamp filled with non-combustible kerosene, and you needn't deny it. You may have been asleep at the time—it is very likely you were, for nine o'clock at night is a singularly late hour for you to be up and abroad—but that fact alters the identity of neither the cow nor the kick. You had better yield gracefully to the inevitable and let your cow pass into history, which she is bound to do, whether you yield gracefully or not at all. You had better keep your mouth shut, in fact, and let your name be handed down to posterity along with hers upon the tongues of men. This is, perhaps, your last chance to see your name upon the historic page a hundred years hence, and if you don't want to avail yourself of it, you ought to sell out to some more enterprising somebody that does. If you deserved to be called a citizen of Chicago, you would have had your cow photographed long before the fire was extinguished, and would have been selling the pictures all this time at twenty cents apiece. Dry up, or act like a woman of sense.

☞ The New York Standard says: "President Grant's suggestion that the money appropriated for his reception in Boston should be given to those who needed it in Chicago is characteristic of our warm-hearted President." There is perhaps nothing on earth that is easier to do than to be warm-hearted with other people's money.

☞ General Grant has placed the power of the Federal patronage in Arkansas in the hands of Senator Clayton, and, as Clayton has been indicted for a penitentiary offense, the people over there are wanting to know whether he intends to distribute that patronage among his friends in the penitentiary or out of it.

☞ In an article about the great fire the Chicago Times refers to the cow which kicked over the lamp, and characterizes the conflagration as a "grand catastrophe." Inasmuch as the cats had nothing to do with it and the cows did, it strikes us that it might more appropriately be characterized as a grand cowtastrophe.

☞ We are told that "a salute of thirty guns was fired on the Common in Boston on Thursday in commemoration of Columbus' discovery of America." When we look at the condition to which Radicalism has reduced the country it is difficult to persuade ourselves that the discovery was worth the powder.

☞ Senator Conkling said in a recent speech: "Since Gen. Grant's accession to the Presidency, as far as I can learn, he has never accepted a 'costly present' from any one." Conkling is one of those "stoopids," with hair parted in the middle, who never did learn anything and never will.

☞ The "Table Talk" of the Louisville Commercial tells us that "the light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus; most plainly seen when all around is dark." This is the poetical view of it. In reality it is like a black cat or a lump of charcoal—the darker everything is around, the less you see of it.

☞ The Pittsburgh Chronicle says: "It is asserted, and certainly with some reason, that the dry seasons in Illinois and other Western States are owing to the destruction of timber." On the contrary, the destruction of timber in some of those States is owing to the dry seasons.

☞ The Columbus Sun says: "As the Courier-Journal seems to be truly penitent, we think the Democracy should take back the stray lamb into the fold." Thanks. But so long as the fold contains such superannuated old rams as the Sun we prefer to stay where we are.

☞ The New York Evening Post tells us that "the phrase 'you know how it is yourself' has been traced to Shakespeare." And now let it stay there. The uttering of a phrase capable of becoming such an infernal bore was the meanest thing Shakespeare ever did.

☞ Conundrum by the Terre Haute Express: "If Ben Butler is such a bad fellow, how happens it that he retains, year after year, the confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens?" It happens because his neighbors and fellow-citizens are no better than he is.

☞ Ex-Governor Holden says in the Washington Chronicle: "We do not believe in puffing a public man because he happens to live in one's own town." This is a rather singular declaration for a man who could not possibly be puffed for any other reason.

☞ The Boston Post tells us that "there were eighty-two italic words in Mr. Stephens' last paragraph." We are surprised that the number was so small. We didn't count them, but it looked to us at the time that there must have been at least a thousand.

☞ An exchange tells us that "the laws of Mississippi permit a man to chastise his wife 'within reasonable bounds.'" So do the laws of all the other States. But then, you know, there isn't room enough in reasonable bounds for any nonsense of that sort.

☞ It is claimed that "a girl only sixteen years of age formed the whole plan adopted for supplying Farmington, New Hampshire, with water." Of course she didn't invent the horse, cart and barrel, but merely the combination of the three.

☞ They say "Prof. Faber has made a machine that can talk, laugh, and sing." Prof. Faber is thousands of years behind the times. There were two such machines in Adam's day, and the number has been constantly increasing ever since.

☞ An exchange says "Mr. Stephens gives very strange and wicked advice to the people of Georgia." Good heavens! can it be possible that he has advised the people of Georgia not to subscribe for the Courier-Journal?

CITY ITEMS.

Walker's Tonic Bitters invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. JAMES KESLER.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the special attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city, purchasing their fall stock, to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. These preparations have proven to be very popular wherever sold, generally taking the place of any medicines of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. No stock is complete without them. They are not secret nostrums, but are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians. *Sold by all our wholesale druggists.*

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted. Truly your friend, L. O. SHENAULT.

Testimony of Mr. Frederick Bishop, a young gentleman well known in this city:

LOUISVILLE, KY, Sept. 11, 1871.

DR. WINTERSMITH—My Dear Sir: With feelings of profound gratitude do I thank you for your invaluable Chill Cure. I had been suffering with chills and fever for several months; had been under the treatment of our ablest physicians; tried all the remedies in the market, but nothing gave me anything but mere temporary relief until I struck your valuable chill tonic. *It has cured me entirely.* Believing you to be a benefactor to mankind, I am, dear Doctor, Gratefully yours, FRED. BISHOP.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Now is the time, this pretty weather, to visit the Tower, corner Twenty-sixth and Garland avenue. Admittance reduced to ten cents; open daily from 9 o'clock to 6. oc21 o2

Spotted Like Dominoes.

The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

The American House, Boston, quiet and retired, with its large, airy rooms, has no superior in New England, its location on the elegant new Hanover street making it the center of business and places of amusement.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security. Ladies or gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at Hagan's Loan and Banking office, No. 118 Third street, opposite James' furnishing store. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. se2 d2m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au17 d&wly

Burnett's Kalliston is the best cosmetic.

☞ John C. Baker & Co.'s pure cod-liver oil, the oldest and best brand. The only certain remedy for diseases of throat and lungs. Sold by all druggists. se12 Tu,Th&Saly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD, the only true and perfect Hair Dye. No Ridiculous Tints; no Disappointment. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous. Black or Brown. At all Druggists' and 16 Bond street, New York.
oc7 deod&weowly

On Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. se6 We&Sa3m

RELIGIOUS.

Grace Church,
Gray street, between Preston and Floyd.

CHANGE OF HOUR OF SERVICE—The afternoon service will hereafter commence at 4 o'clock until further notice. Other services as usual.
The Rev. Dr. Crane, of Jackson, Miss., is expected to officiate to-morrow (Sunday), both morning and afternoon.

Religious Notice.

REV. W. W. EVERTS, Jr., son of the former pastor of Walnut-street Baptist Church (corner Fourth and Walnut), will preach in that Church on Sunday morning and night. All are cordially invited to attend. oc21 d2*

Religious Notice.

PREACHING on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Chestnut-street M. E. Church South, commencing first quarterly meeting for this Conference year.
oc20 d2*

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

All the members of the late Kilwinning Lodge, A. Y. M., U. D., are hereby notified to meet at their hall this (Saturday) evening, October 21st, at 7½ o'clock, to act on business of importance.
N. B. Organization of the Lodge under charter next Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.
WM. W. CRAWFORD.
WM. B. KENNEDY.

Knights of Pythias Mass Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Knights of Pythias of this city will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the reports of the committees on Relief of our Chicago brethren.
H. C. LLOYD, Chairman.
WILL. A. BORDEN, Sec'y.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE TREASURER LOUISVILLE SINKING FUND.
THE coupons on the city's bonds to the Water Company, due in New York on November 1st next, will be paid on presentation at this office until the 24th inst.
oc21 d5 HARRY STUCKY, Treasurer.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HARIG, KOOP & CO. have removed from the corner of Third and Guthrie to the corner of Ninth and Lexington street, two squares south of Broadway.

REMOVAL.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29, 1871.
THE undersigned have removed their law office to 165 Main street, north side, between Bullitt and Fifth streets, over the Bank of America.
se30 d1m GAZLAY, YEAMAN & REINECKE.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

SNYDER & LEE,
Real Estate Agents,
No. 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.,
CHICAGO. oc21 d10

J. H. BARTON,
Real Estate Agent,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
CITY property, stores, residences, and plantations for sale and lease. Taxes paid and collections made. Refers to Merchants' National Bank, S. H. Tucker, banker, and Messrs. Stoddard & Bro., bankers, Little Rock. Send for catalogue. oc12 d1m

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm heretofore known as Rudloff, Settle & Co. (Chair factory, on Vine, between Clay and Hancock streets) dissolved partnership on the 19th day of October, 1871, by mutual agreement. Mr. William Settle leaves the firm, and the two remaining partners, Adam Rudloff and John Monroe, will continue the business, under the firm of Rudloff & Settle, and hope that their former customers will honor them in the future also with their patronage.
ADAM RUDLOFF,
oc20 d3* JOHN MONROE.

L. & N. R. R.

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Oct., 18, 1871.
NO freight will be received for points reached by Memphis and Little Rock Railroad until further notice. oc18 dtf A. BROADDUS, Agent.

DECEMBER ELECTION.

Chief of Fire Department.

HUGH E. CURRY is a candidate for Chief of the Fire Department at the ensuing December election. se30 dte

To the Citizens of Louisville, Ky.

AT the earnest solicitation of my many personal and political friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city.
se10 dtcon DANIEL GUY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Firemen of Louisville.

THE subscribers desire to return their sincere thanks to them for their successful efforts in preventing their foundery from being destroyed by the fire at the burning of the yard of the oil mill, which was only thirty-six inches from the wall of the foundery. Also to express their gratitude to the men and boys in the establishment and others for their prompt and efficient services in passing water in buckets, tin pans, dinner-buckets, coal-scuttles, &c., which kept the fire under until the engines had their hose laid. The water-carrying brigade was kept in admirable order by Capt. Sleights, the foreman of the molding shop. As one of the engines was working the boiling oil was running in streams along the building, and, had it not been for the great body of water thrown by the engines, it would have blazed up, and there would have been no telling where the fire would have been stopped.
Very respectfully, GRANGER & CO.,
Phoenix Foundry.

Resolution of Thanks.

ON the occasion of the recent assembling of the Masonic fraternity in the city the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Second and Jefferson streets, provided accommodations for about one hundred members of the Grand Lodge of the State, and the very acceptable manner in which they were entertained by the proprietors gave rise to the following complimentary resolution being tendered, unanimously, on the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Mr. H. D. Wilson, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, as chairman:
Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the various lodges of the order of Masons who had the pleasure of stopping at the St. Cloud Hotel in the city, are hereby tendered to Messrs. Lyons & Gallaway, the proprietors thereof, for the uniform courtesy and assiduous attention bestowed on us during our sojourn in the city of Louisville.
H. D. WILSON,
P. G. M. Grand Lodge of Ky., Chairman.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Andrew Hikes' Adm'r, plff., vs. Andrew Hikes' Heirs, &c., dfts.
THE creditors of Andrew Hikes, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, properly proven according to law, on or before the 15th day of November, 1871. ROBERT COCHRAN,
oc21 d10 Commissioner.

Louisville Chancery Court.

M. J. Roth's Adm'r vs. M. J. Roth's Heirs, &c. } No. 24,730.
THE creditors of M. J. Roth, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, properly proven according to law, on or before the 16th day of November, 1871. ROBERT COCHRAN,
oc21 d10 Commissioner.

Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS prime red and amber Wheat (in elevator), for sale by LEMONT & McCORMICK,
oc21 dim* 72 Second street.

Caution.

THE following-named notes for ten hogsheads of tobacco, having been lost or mislaid, the public are hereby cautioned against trading for the same:
Boone House, No. 7,531.
Boone House, No. 7,610.
Boone House, No. 7,561.
Ninth street, No. 5,962.
Farmers' House, No. 7,530.
Farmers' House, No. 7,681.
Louisville House, No. 9,715.
Louisville House, No. 9,908.
Pickett House, No. 11,807.
Pickett House, No. 11,884.
Any person finding the above-named notes will please leave them for the undersigned at the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, corner Tenth and Main.
oc20 d2* GEORGE HOWARD.

Copper Whisky.

100 BBLS "Peach Run" copper whisky, crop of 1869, for sale at a bargain.
D. HARPER & CO.,
oc18 d6 97 Main street.

Louisville Chancery Court.

B. H. Young, Assignee, plff., vs. John G. Webb, &c., dft. } No. 24,606.
THE creditors of John G. Webb are notified to present their claims at my office, properly proven, on or before the 16th day of November, 1871.
oc17 d5 ROBERT COCHRAN, Com'r.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Alice Atwell's Adm'r, plff., vs. Alice Atwell's Heirs, &c., dfts. } InCh'y, No. 24,262.
THE above cause is referred to the Court to take proof of debts against the estate of said decedent. The creditors are notified to produce their claims before the Commissioner, properly proved, within twenty days.
oc17 d6 ROB'T COCHRAN, Com'r.

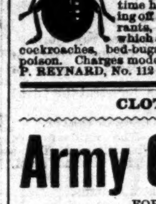
Merchants' Wharf-boat Association, Vicksburg, Miss.

GENERAL Steamboat Agents and Forwarding Merchants; Chas. M. Kain, Sup't; Hilt. G. Fairchild, Cashier. This large and spacious wharfboat having been thoroughly overhauled, caulked, and renovated, is now prepared to transact business. Special attention given to freight consigned to it for the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower rivers, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
oc6 d3mexSu CHAS. M. KAIN, Supt.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Barbara Peters, Admx., &c., plff., vs. Emma Peters, &c., dft. } No. 24,342.
THE creditors of Joseph Peters, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, proven according to law, on or before the 1st day of November, 1871. ROBERT COCHRAN,
oc15 d10 Com'r Lou. Ch'y Court.

Just Arrived from St. Louis.



P. REYNARD, the Great Western Vermin Exterminator, informs the people of Louisville that he will stay in the city for two weeks only. During that time he will take charge of cleaning off INSTANTLY, hotels, restaurants, and private residences, which are the most infested with cockroaches, bed-bugs, etc., and that without poison. Charges moderately. Leave orders for P. REYNARD, No. 112 W. Jefferson st. oc14 d10

CLOTHING.

Army Clothing
FOR SALE
At Established Auction Prices.
Overcoats and Pants,
Uniform Coats and Pants,
Jackets, Blankets, &c.

Goods will be delivered at Chicago or Louisville. Address
OLIVER LIPPINCOTT,
Nos. 190 and 192 Washington street, Chicago.
oc17 d1m

PIANOS.

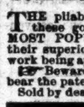
THE EXCELLENT CHAMBERS
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
Piano Fortes
ESTABLISHED IN 1826.
Excellent in Quality! Moderate Prices!

THE great combination of excellent qualities in the Chambers Piano has placed it in the front rank as the most satisfactory, the most lasting, and, consequently, the cheapest Piano in this country. I cordially invite the public to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. It is the universal opinion of all who have used or seen them that they are par excellence. Send for Price Lists, or call on
WILL S. HAYS,
oc19 eod3m Sole Agent, 160 Fourth st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices.
D. P. FAULDS,
70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
my7 eodtf

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh
LOUISVILLE, KY.



An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Acknowledged Everywhere
AS THE
BEST BOOTS AND SHOES;
THOSE FASTENED WITH
CABLE SCREW WIRE.

THE pliability, durability, and economy of these goods are fast rendering them THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET, their superiority over either sewed or pegged work being apparent on the first trial.
☞ Beware of imitations. All genuine goods bear the patent stamp on the bottom.
Sold by dealers everywhere. oc16 d1m

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

DR. R. RUEFF,
Veterinary Surgeon,

GRADUATE of the celebrated institutions of Stuttgart and Vienna (Europe), late of Bowling Green, Ky., has removed to Louisville, Ky., and offers his services as such for the treatment of diseases of all domestic animals.
Present office at W. Springer & Bro.'s drug store, Market, between Third and Fourth.
oc4 eod1minSu*

PORK PACKING.

PORK PACKERS.
A. Schoeffel & Co.,
Office No. 13 West Main street.

A. SCHOEFFEL, ROBERT ATWOOD,
C. SCHOEFFEL, JOSEPH BENEDICT.

WE will continue the Pork-packing business the ensuing year under the same name and style as heretofore.
oc1 d1m A. SCHOEFFEL & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. P. CARSON, Late of Evansville Ind. R. J. DANIEL, Late of Evansville, Ind.
J. T. CARSON, Late of Woodbury, Ky.
CARSON, DANIEL, & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 287 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth,
se30 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, Recently of St. Louis, Mo. JOHN C. SHERLEY, Louisville, Ky.
PITTMAN & SHERLEY,
Commission Merchants,
—AND—
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,
No. 165 Main street, over Bank of America, Louisville, Ky.
au16 d3m

INSURANCE.

Phœnix Ins. Co
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

BRANCH OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Oct., 1871.
To Western and Southern Agents:
The losses of the Phœnix in the great Chicago fire will not exceed $800,000, and we glory in the fact that the company is able to pay every dollar of its liabilities, and still have left a solid capital of $800,000, and a surplus of over 50 per cent. thereon, as follows:

Cash Capital	$ 600,000 00
Cash surplus	1,131,188 84
Total	$1,731,188 84
Deduct Chicago losses	700,000 00
	$1,031,188 84

H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.
W. S. VERNON & SON,
oc21 eod Agents.

Notice to Policy-holders of Yonkers and New York Ins. Co.

THE following telegram was received last evening:
NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.
Suspended. Do no more business. Will send circular.
J. W. MURRAY,
Sec'y Yonkers Ins. Co.

Although I have heretofore received positive statements by telegraph and mail that the capital of the company was unimpaired, I am now unwilling that policy-holders shall incur any risk that can be avoided, and I am transferring their policies to the QUEEN INSURANCE CO. (which lost nothing by the Chicago fire), and desire that the policies of the "Yonkers" be brought to my office at once.
J. H. M. MORRIS, Agent,
oc21 d2 145 Main street.

To Policy-Holders in Independent Insurance Co. of Boston.

POLICY-HOLDERS in the Independent will please hand in their policies at our office at once and receive their return premiums, which we will pay in cash, as we are not satisfied as to condition of said company.
ATWOOD & NICHOLAS,
oc18 d10 111 West Main street.

INSURANCE!
GERMAN BANK
—AND—
Insurance Co.
Corner of Fifth and Market Sts.
Capital - - - - - $300,000.

HAVING been in business only twenty-seven months, we carry less insurance than any local company in proportion to capital, in consequence of which we are enabled to accommodate all who may favor us with a call. Risks taken only in Louisville. P. VIGLINI, Sec'y.
J. W. SPOEHER, Solicitor. oc14 dtf

PROPOSALS.

Notice.

THE undersigned, commissioners, appointed by the Meade County Court of Claims at its September term, 1871, whose duty it was made to select a site for a new court-house and let the same out upon contract for the construction of a suitable building, do hereby give notice that they will, on the 13th day of November, 1871, at the Court-house door in Brandenburg, Ky., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., let out said building, to the lowest bidder, according to the terms of the order appointing us as commissioners above.
F. DITTO,
BLANT SHACKLETT,
E. M. CAUDIFF,
This 16th Oct., 1871—oc20 dim Commissioners.

Proposals for the Cast Iron Cornice of the U. S. Custom-House, New Orleans, La.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, October 16, 1871.
SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. November 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the entire cast iron cornice of the Custom-house at New Orleans, La., as exhibited by the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.
The whole to be cast of No. 2 gray mottled iron, clean, smooth, and free from all defects and flaws.
The scaffolding and derricks will be furnished to the contractor without cost.
Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of the cornice to each front, the balance on the completion of the contract.
Bidders will state the earliest time within which they will complete the contract if awarded to them.
All the bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be approved by the U. S. District Judge or the Clerk of the U. S. Court.
The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for cast iron cornice to the Custom-house, New Orleans, La.," and addressed to Col. J. P. MORSE,
oc16 dtNov15exSu Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

French Language.

MADAME S. FIXE, from Paris, France, Teacher of the French Language. Residence Parkhill Building, Jefferson street, second door from the corner of Tenth. se28 dim

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL
—FOR—
Young Ladies.
Established 1842—Nos. 197 and 199 N. Charles st.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Principals—Mr. and Mrs. WILSON M. CARY; Mrs. General JOHN PEGRAM. su31 eod2m

FINANCIAL.

For Sale—Shelby R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.

WE HAVE FOR SALE a limited number of the $100,000 first mortgage bonds of the Shelby R. R. Co., having 10 years to run from July 1, 1871, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at Merchants' Bank, at 90c and accrued interest. The road and franchises are said to cost over $500,000, which is ample security for the above amount. For sale by THOS. & WM. MAIZE or MORTON, GALT, & CO. se30 eodim

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, New York.
DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade.
Thomas P. Eldridge, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jno. S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend, Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher.
Jas. Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy (Counsel).
Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
Geo. F. Vietor, F. Vietor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray, Jas. F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati).
Henry Almy, Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jessie Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Wm. P. Brintnall.

Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on every reasonable terms. Interest allowed on bank and bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier. au1 eod3m2dp

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

THE undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded upon application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

La Rosa de Santiago;	Partagas;
Flor del Fumar;	Cabanas;
Flor de Lazo;	Figaro;
E. Gonzales;	Espanola;
Aquila de Oro;	Henry Clay;
Upmann;	Ingenuidad;
Churruca;	Intimidad;
Oseguera;	Rosalia;
Legitimidad;	La Reserva;
Aclaracion;	Aquila Universal;
Murias;	Escepcion;
La Antiguedad;	Meridiana.

PARK & TILFORD, 921 and 923 Broadway.
New York, August 1, 1871. au19 eod3m

LACE GOODS.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103¾ Fourth street.
Just received a full stock of
New styles Linen Collars;
New styles Lace Sets;
New styles Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
New styles Lace Collars;
Lace Chemisettes;
Corsets;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, only $1;
Great Bargains in Real Black Lace Vails and Black Lace Flounces. se10

FLORISTS.

FLORAL BAZAR.

WE offer a fine lot of BULBS for fall planting:
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies.
Fall and Winter Blooming Plants.
Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, of the finest fresh Flowers, always on hand or made to order. NANZ & NEUNER,
Flower and Seed Store, No. 1 Weisiger Block,
oc8 eod3m Fourth st., bet. Green & Walnut.

GUNSMITHS.

JULIUS BEHNERT,
PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,
201 N. S. Market, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.
KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of ammunition and fishing-tackle, new breech-loaders and new muzzle-loading double guns, pistols, Flobert gun and cap guns, etc., manufactured and repairs promptly attended to. au30 eod3m

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO BARK.

WE have to-day received a full supply, which we offer to the trade as genuine, direct from and gathered under the personal supervision of Mr. Weils, U. S. Consul for Ecuador. F. BREDT & CO.,
oc20 dlex8u 178 Fulton st., New York.

WINTERSMITH'S
Tonic Sirup
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE.
A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.

THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.

DR. WINTERSMITH:
SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure.
It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold. Respectfully,
E. C. COLGAN,
Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

TESTIMONY.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:
LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.
DR. WINTERSMITH:
DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOVILLE, IND.
DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:
DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.
Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it.
C. H. RICHARDS.
September 9, 1869.

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET CO., AUGUSTA, ARK.
DR. WINTERSMITH:
DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully, JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1871.
DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:
SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure.
DICK McCOURTNEY,
Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.
ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
au2

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

108 PAGES. Books for the million! Who may marry, who not. Why. Impediments; Causes and Cure. All that the doubtful, Curious or inquisitive wish to know. A true Marriage Guide and Private Medical Counselor. Every father, mother, young man, and young woman should read them. Sent in sealed envelope; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Whittier Medical Institute,

697 Broadway, New York. J. W. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician; 324 Penn. st., Pittsburgh, Pa. W. B. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician; or 617 St. Charles st., St. Louis; C. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician. The Institute has been longer established than any other in America, and treats successfully simple and complicated venereal diseases and spermatorrhea, in all its forms, no matter who failed. Call or send two stamps for medical essays. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. se26 d&wly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible] Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible] Dr. B. [illegible] Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 CENTS.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS.

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.
au17 d&wly

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.
GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.
SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.
SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse positively and speedily cured.
MEDICINE FURNISHED
in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.
Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown patients.
FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.
FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.
Best quality Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.
Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.
Office 104¾ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.
Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to P. M. ja20 dtf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Preston-street Drug Store

G. A. ZAUSINGER, Druggist, desires his old friends and new acquaintances to know that he is engaged in the Preston-street Drug Store, No. 187 Preston street, and keeps everything usually kept in drug stores. Customers will be accommodated at all hours night or day.
oc16 d6* G. A. ZAUSINGER, Ag't.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

C. CAMPBELL,
Merchant Tailor,

NO. 68½ Third street, between Main and Market, is receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, in all desirable styles, with Scott's Fall and Winter Fashions for sale. se5 d3m

IRON, NAILS, &c.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
HORSE SHOES,
Blacksmiths' Tools, &c.
STREET AND T RAILS.
From twelve to forty-five pounds per yard.
KENTUCKY ROLLING MILL CO.,
au12 eod3m 221 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the First or Fourth Page—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

On the Second or Third Page—$1 for square for each insertion for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 50 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $30; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of Daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD
Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday		9:45 P M
Southern Fast Line " "	6:10 A M	6:35 P M
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 P M	12:10 P M
Cin. Night Exp., ex Saturday	10:25 P M	5:25 A M
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	5:45 A M	6:35 P M
Lexington Exp., ex. Sunday	3:25 P M	10:55 A M
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	5:05 P M	7:55 A M

Sleeping Cars on 10:25 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping cars.
je4 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
Memphis and Louisville
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[June 4, 1871.]	Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Nash. Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	Nash. Mem. N. O. & Mobile Ex.	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nash. Southeastern Ex. Mail	2:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Richmond & Liv'gston Ex. Mail	1:20 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.

The 8 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 7:30 A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12:10 P. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:00 P. M. and 5:50 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main sts., corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.
n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS
RAILROAD LINE.
THE ONLY LINE
Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO
—AND—
Eastern Cities.

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follows:
6:45 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via Bee-Line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.
3:00 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York, via Bee-Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train, through to New York, via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.
11:00 P. M. Express daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.
Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets.
my15dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago
RAILROAD.
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Short-Line North & Northwest.

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, and at Galt House, Willard and Louisville Hotels.

Trains Run Daily, Sundays Excepted,
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Night Express	5:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residences or hotels free.
R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Agt., southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
ja20 dly

DRY GOODS.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 70 and 72 Sixth st., are just in receipt of the following goods, viz:

Shawls.
5 cases Black Cashmere, Square and long;
5 do Broche do do
10 do Striped do do
50 do Plaid do do
25 do Shoulder.

Sackings.
500 pcs Gilbert's Opera Flannels;
200 do French Plaid do;
50 do Plaid do;

Cloakings.
100 pcs Black Velveteens;
10 do Colored do;
10 do Black Silk Velvets.

Trimmings.
10 pcs Patent Velvets;
10 do Gros D'Afrique;
500 cartoons Black Silk Velvet Ribbons;
100 do Colored do do do.

Ribbons.
500 cartoons Cord-edge Trimming Ribbons;
200 do Bonnet do do;
50 do Plain and Plaid Sash do;
50 do Gros Grain do.
oc15

NOW OPENING.

A LARGE and Complete Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Shawls, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Hosiery, Gloves, Small Wares, Notions in every variety, and almost everything in our line, all selected with the utmost care, and to which fresh arrivals of latest goods will be added daily.

ALL OFFERED VERY LOW.

We will make it the interest of buyers to examine our stock before purchasing. We respectfully invite our customers and the trade generally.
T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN,
se7 dtf 287 Main street.

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SEYMOUR & ABBOTT,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 202 Jefferson street,

ASSOCIATED with Holloway, Mason & Blanchard, Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys in Patent Cases, Washington, D. C. se24 eodim

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Late Governor of Ky. R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
Louisville..........Kentucky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.
Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.
We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the Court-house. jal dtf

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA, BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 80, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. Established upward of 20 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

594 Broadway, N. Y., and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

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CRUEL JOSEPHINE.

Jim Fisk Belging the Law to Save Him from Being Scandalized.

Dangerous Secrets.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 18.]

It seems as if the public would never hear the last of the Fisk-Stokes row. Yesterday the redoubtable but agonized Fisk and his inscrutable partner, Jay Gould, hearing that Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield was about to publish the fatal letters written to her by Edward Gould, and which have hung over the house of Erie for months like a pall, it was determined by the two gigantic financiers to attempt a stratagem which would result in the discomfiture of Mrs. Mansfield. Judge Pratt of Brooklyn, who has become very well known for his connection with the cases of the murderers Foster and Burchhout, having in both instances granted the motions in favor of proceedings, was applied to to grant an injunction which would prevent any person from the reading or publication or copying of any of the fatal letters, which is a pillar of fire by night and a column of smoke by day to the redoubtable Fisk. Judge Ingraham had already granted an injunction against the production of them as letters in his court, and it was found impossible for Fisk and Gould to get Judges Barnard, Cardoza or Ingraham to grant any further injunction by which the papers might be snatched from Marsh, Coe & Wallis, the attorneys of Edward S. Stokes. But an effort was made to find a Judge who would be more accommodating, and Judge Calvin E. Pratt turned out to be the man. Accordingly the injunction was granted yesterday afternoon, and papers were served on Mr. Luther E. Marsh, and the affidavits of Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield were practically taken from her counsel. In these affidavits it is shown how the fair Helen sat in the telegraph office at Jersey City with one hand on the operator's instrument and the other holding the secret cypher of Fisk and Gould, by which, it is alleged, the former communicated with Mrs. Mansfield as to his hourly progress in buying up the members of the Albany Legislature, and giving how much each member's vote had cost, with which individual's demand and the sum paid to these high-toned legislators per capita. Then the affidavits specify how the Erie railroad was obstructed, by one night's work, from the office of the stockholders, who paid for it out of their own pockets. All these and many hundred other nicey and astounding facts which would benefit the public vastly are hidden, for the present, from the case of the public by the strange mandate issued by Judge Pratt yesterday afternoon.

An attempt was made to get a copy of the papers from Mrs. Mansfield, but the attempt failed miserably, as that plucky lady had already sent them to a place of safe keeping, and when the officers of the law came they were forced to give up the search, as Mrs. Mansfield told them that she defied them, and dared them to get even a smell of the original letters which she held in her possession.

Fisk alleges in his complaint that the publication of such papers, letters or affidavits would expose to public observation all his private concerns, and that the publication of the same would be an unjustifiable exposure, of a character as to inflict an irreparable injury to him, for which he would have no adequate remedy at law; that the plaintiff prays that the defendant be restrained by injunction from publishing, printing, copying or exhibiting any affidavit, letter, document, paper or writing of any kind whatever by him or his friends to the defendant Mansfield, or anybody on any conversation or conversations between the plaintiff and said Mansfield, or which had been prepared for use or used in any conversation therewith; that a receiver be appointed to take charge of each and every such affidavit, letter, document, paper and writing. Whereupon Judge Pratt appointed C. D. Tuthill to take charge of all these papers and file the necessary bonds.

The order of the court and injunction issued by Judge Calvin E. Pratt yesterday is as follows:

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1871, present Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, James Fisk, Jr., plaintiff, and Helen Josephine Mansfield, Luther E. Marsh, Alexander H. Wallis, James Pooton, John Doe and Richard Roe, defendants.

Upon the summons and complaint duly verified, the affidavits of W. H. Morgan and John F. Bingham, and such additional papers as may be served herewith, the plaintiff having by them been given, it is hereby ordered—

First—That Helen Josephine Mansfield, Luther E. Marsh, Alexander H. Wallis, James Pooton, John Doe and Richard Roe, and each of them and their attorneys, counselors, and each of them be and hereby are enjoined from attempting to print, copy and exhibiting

any affidavit, letter, document, paper or writing of any kind, written by the plaintiff, or any of his friends, to the defendant Mansfield, or relating to any conversation or conversations between the plaintiff and said Mansfield, which had been used or prepared for use in or for the defense in the action with any of the said defendants, or out of the defendant Mansfield against the plaintiff, or any copies thereof, or any part or portion, or any copy of any part or portion of any book affidavit, letter, document, paper or writing, and each of them.

PERMITTING ANY SUCH AFFIDAVIT, letter, document, paper or writing, or copy thereof, or of any part or portion thereof to be published, printed, copied or exhibited to

OR READ BY ANY PERSON OR PERSONS in the possession of them and any of them, or any of such affidavits, letters, documents, papers, writings, or any copy of them or of any part or portion thereof, and from making by any such persons for the defendant aforesaid any copies thereof hereafter named.

Second—That John Graham, Esq., of the city of New York, be and is hereby appointed referee to receive and take charge of each and every such affidavits, letters, documents, papers and writings, and all copies or memoranda of the same thereof or of parts or portions thereof which may be in the possession of the defendants or any of them or of their attorneys.

AGENTS OR SERVANTS,

or any of them, or in the hands of any person or persons.

Third—That this defendant forthwith surrender each and every such affidavit, letter, document, paper and writing, and every copy or memorandum of the contents thereof or any part or portion thereof to such receiver.

Fourth—That such receiver file a bond, to be approved by this court or a justice thereof, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

And the New Albany sportsmen are preparing to capture a portion of the wild geese that are migrating southward. It is to be hoped that they will have better luck than the State-street job merchants.

As the matrimonial business is fairly on, the handsome youth from New York is enthused and ready to do up brown in Gabena very shortly. A bridal trip to the New York parks is contemplated.

Don't fail to go to the Opera-house to-night. If you want to spend an evening of pleasant enjoyment. The Lisa Weber Troupe will be on the boards, which is a sufficient announcement that there will be a rare entertainment for the playgoers.

The Chicago Relief Committee will give employment to one hundred women on Monday next, to do sewing for the Chicago sufferers. Of course all gratuitous work on the part of our charitable ladies will be acceptable. Rooms in DePauw Block, Pearl street.

R. P. Main, of the Phœnix flouring mill, is receiving fifteen car loads of wheat daily. The mill is being run to its utmost capacity to supply the demand for flour. We give him this success gratuitously, as while all branches of business are dull in New Albany and business men are discouraged, Mr. Main seems determined that he will keep up at least a flour trade.

☞ Empress Augusta of Germany is opposed to any agitation in Germany of what is called "woman's rights," and she recently refused to give an audience to a committee of ladies who desired to present to her a petition on the subject.

SMALL TALK.

A CALIFORNIA schooner carries Orex.

THE new fire raging in the bosom of Chicago led her to forget all her old flames.

BROWNLOW figures in the Washington Chronicle as "that rugged and glorious old patriot."

GRACE GREENWOOD'S letters are now confined to Colorado, Herself, and the New York Tribune.

THE Pittsburgh Gazette apologizes for printing "wood-shop head" where "Good Shepherd" was written.

MISS AUGUSTA DARGON, the well-known actress, is in Pittsburgh. She came Dargon near failing to reach there, as she found it necessary to escape from Burning-Chicago before she started.

ONE of the saddest scenes at Chicago was that of a woman kneeling in the street with a crucifix held up before her and the skirt of her dress burning while she prayed. While in this attitude a runaway truck dashed her to the ground.—Ex.

THE PERRITE writes as follows in the New York Commercial Advertiser:

There was a discreet Brigadier,
Who thought himself a perfect dear;
When a battle came,
He cried, "Ho! the battle!"
Then promptly slid to the rear.

A YOUNG man, who speaks from experience, declares that there is no ordeal more trying to a young man than being introduced to an elderly person of a mind of middle age. The elderly person or the man of middle age never enjoys an introduction to a young man, and vice versa. There is always a half-disappointed look on the features of the man of middle or elderly person, which seems to say, "What the deuce does Brooks mean by putting this young sprout at me?" Then the half-disappointed look is succeeded by a look like "Let me get away." The young man looks "Let me get away," too, and feels as though he had shot his grandmother. Both are bored, and each secretly resolves to never make any use of the introduction.

THE facility with which innocent men in this country are sent to the gallows or to the penitentiary is only equalled by the facility with which the genuine rascal and murderer escapes justice. Kansas having determined to convict Dr. Medlicott of poisoning Ruth, a burglar is placed upon the witness-stand with a story well calculated for a gullible jury, and there is little doubt that every word uttered by the wretch has been swallowed by the intelligent twelve. There is little hope for Medlicott, and there is little prospect that anybody will ever positively know whether he is innocent or guilty. People are anxious to believe him guilty, and a thief's story is as good as anybody else's when this happens to be the case.

DR. HALS, of Chicago, writes to the Chicago Tribune: "Owing to the very large number of cases of diarrhœa and enteric irritation, both in adults and children, now occurring from the drinking of the water supplied to the people, I feel that I ought to warn people against using such water without previously *boiling* or *filtering* it. I find it abounding in organic matters which are deleterious to the system. Unless these precautions are taken there will have an epidemic of serious diarrhœa and dysentery or typhoid fever. In hospital practice, especially now, raw water should not be allowed. It is well known that a teaspoonful of alum will precipitate the impurities in a barrel or more of water. This can be done when the other methods are inconvenient."

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says: "On Wednesday afternoon two Sisters of Charity, who had been in charge of the one hundred orphans which arrived from Chicago a few days since, accompanied by two prominent citizens, called upon Mayor Davis to obtain passes for the Sisters to return to the city of Chicago. The Mayor hesitated for a considerable time in granting their request; but, being urged by the gentlemen accompanying the Sisters, he finally concluded to issue passes for their return. But to show the spirit animating our worthy Mayor, it is only necessary to give the reading of the pass, as follows: 'Pass these two *Catholics* to Chicago.' Being insulted, the SISTERS and their escort retired. The pass was shown at the Archbishop's residence, when the disgraceful document was placed in an envelope and politely returned to Mayor Davis."

RUTH-MEDLICOTT.

More Points in the Kansas Poisoning Case.

The Prisoner Breaking Down.

[From the St. Louis Dunsdorst, Oct. 19th.]

GARNETT, KAN. Oct. 17.

The interest in the Medlicott trial culminated to-day. The letters of the prisoner, which were admitted as evidence, must have had a powerful effect upon the minds of the jury, if they go far to corroborate Johnson's statements.

THE DEATH OF MRS. RUTH RECOVERY.

The subject of the death of Mrs. Medlicott was introduced, but the court seems disposed to suppress the rule out the evidence tending to show that she died with symptoms of poisoning. It seems that the suddenness of her death excited suspicion at the time, but this was allayed about it. It was generally believed that she died of apoplexy. It is a somewhat singular circumstance that the commanding officer at Fort Which Ruth wrote his dying letter to the wife containing in his handwriting a memorandum of the death by apoplexy of Mrs. Medlicott, with a request that certain papers published at Fort Scott. This memorandum was evidently dictated by Medlicott himself, and subsequently notes to be published in the Lawrence Tribune. Affairs of Ruth, suspicion because strong that Mrs. Medlicott died by foul means, and her remains were exhumed and the contents of the stomach examined; and it is said a chemical analysis revealed the presence of a large kind of poisons that were found in Ruth's stomach. Evidence of this fact is sought to be introduced as a link in the chain which is now being completed, step by step, by the prosecution. It is understood that the theory of the prosecution is that Medlicott, after the death of his wife, and after he had become heavily involved financially, decided to get rid of Ruth, and that the murder was committed by him while the latter was under the influence of chloroform. The defense excepted to the ruling.

The letter of Medlicott to Ruth was then read by Mr. Hutchings in a solemn and impressive manner, and was handed to the jurors and examined by them. The letter is as follows:

RUTH'S DYING LETTER.

DARLING: The Doctor—I mean Dr. Medlicott—gave me a quinine powder Wednesday night, April 26. The effect was terrible. I had a terrible sensation of a rush of blood to the head, and my arms and limbs to the feet, becoming numb and blind. I can scarcely hold my pencil. Can't keep my mind steady. Perspiration stands out all over me. Have violent throbbing at the heart. The clock has just struck eleven, and I took the medicine about 9 P. M. I write this, so that if I never see you again you may know my mind examined and see what the trouble is. Good-bye, and remember that my last thoughts were of you. I cannot see to write more. God bless you, and may we meet in heaven.

Your loving husband, I. M. RUTH.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending October 20, 1871:

E. G. Buckner to E. S. Buckner, lots 4, 7 and 9, square 1, Dodge & Finch's Addition $1,500 00

John Cottingham to P. Fitzgerald, Hull, lot 300 00

Alex. Duvall, Jr., to George B. Kinkead, First, south of St. Catherine, 40 by 200 feet 2,000 00

German Real Estate and Building Association to S. S. Meddis, lots 68, 69 and 70 ..... 765 00

D. C. Jones to Peter Huston, Gallagher's, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, 25 by 150 feet 350 00

Society of St. Catherine of Sienna to Catherine Walsh, south of Oak, 25 by 200 feet 300 00

S. S. Nark to G. F. Downs, Main, between Seventh and Twelfth, 26 by 210 feet 10,731 25

E. P. Reinhard, &c., to Charles Southwick, 2 3-10 acres, Smith's 3,639 48

E. P. Reinhard to Morris, Southwick & Co., 50-100 and 146-100 acres, Belleview 3,314 98

E. P. Reinhard to J. T. Morris, 3 37-100 acres, Belleview 2,665 04

Henry, Wolf to Martin Bledsoe, Marshall, between Shelby and Campbell, 30 by 180 feet 775 00

G. W. Burton to J. H. Love, lots 19 and 20, Block 9, Pa. tland 1,050 00

Catherine Wagner to C. Brouderis, Stahl, by, between Green and Jefferson, 25x 1,000 00

S. J. Hobbs to Charles Graf, 4 acres, 1 rood, 36 sq. poles, Jefferson county 1,000 00

I. Henderson to John D. Gilcrease, Jr., between Prentice and Hancock, 25 by 150 feet 375 00

J. Richardson to Mary Goldsmith, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, 50 by 150 feet 530 00

J. H. Hornsby to Urbane Robinson, St. Xavier, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 50 by 200 feet 750 00

H. & E. Kuhl to John D. Gilcrease, Jr., 61 feet of Madison, 30 by 60 feet 750 00

Library Association of Sisterine of Sienna to John Coleman, Fifth, north of Oak, 27 1-2 by 200 feet 1,500 00

W. J. Kenyon to Abigail Davis, Twenty-second and Walnut, 90 by 161 feet 3,517 50

Society of St. Catherine of Sienna to city of Louisville for an offset and alley in the matter of the city of Louisville to the central park, 7,145 00

Second—That the petition in the case was drawn by the name of the "Town of Jeffersontown;" that the warrant issued in the name of the "Trustees of Jeffersontown;" while the act of incorporation required that the town as a corporate body "should sue and be sued in the name of Jeffersontown." Query: Was the said petition defective for the misdescription which occur in the process and pleadings, and if so, in whose name ought the judgment be rendered?

Third—The petition alleges that notwithstanding the existence of a certain ordinance of said corporate limits of the town, without license, &c., the defendant sold whisky, wine, brandy, beer, or ale, but it does not allege that the defendants did not have a license to sell. Query: How does the disjunctive "or" effect the petition, and is it not fatal for not stating that the sale was made without license?

Notwithstanding all these objections, the jury, under the instructions of the court, found a verdict of guilty, and assessed a fine against the defendant of $20.

Peter Leatherman vs. W. Pound; jury trial; verdict for defendant.

John vs. Ferguson vs. W. J. Gray; dismissed settled.

PROBATE ORDER.

W. E. Pennington appointed and qualified as guardian of Wm. and John W. Hawk, orphans of David W. Hawk, deceased.

Decisions of Court of Appeals.

[*Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal, by Daniel James, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 20, 1871.—Cooper vs. Griffith, Fleming; affirmed.

Wilson vs. Morris, Fleming; reversed.

Johnson vs. United Society of Shakers, Logan; affirmed.

Shuck, &c., vs. Edelin, Washington; affirmed.

Gordon vs. Stephens, Anderson; affirmed.

ORDERS.

O'Bannon vs. Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, Jefferson; order of continuance and rule and cause submitted.

Wile and wife vs. Sweeney, &c., Davies; petition for rehearing filed.

Peck vs. Stilly, Greene; continued until next day.

Bryson vs. Ellis, Greenup; continued until next term of this court.

Commonwealth vs. Hill et al., Washington; Hagee vs. Hamilton, Greenup;

McAllister vs. Cochran, Greenup; submitted on briefs.

Garrard County Court vs. Kentucky River Navigation Company, Garrard;

Mercer County Court vs. same, Garrard; new opinion substituted in place of the one heretofore delivered. Judge Hardin delivered separate opinion, and petitions for rehearing overruled.

Wilhoit vs. Hancock, &c., Owen; argued by Hon. G. C. Drane for appellant, and submitted.

Myers vs. Commonwealth, Bracken; argued by Attorney General Rodman for appellee, and submitted.

☞ The English papers make it a matter of principle to spell all foreign names incorrectly. The Pall Mall Gazette lately had an article on the New York frauds, evidently based on the reports in the New York papers, which generally get the names correct, and spoke all through the article of Gen. "McClennan" and Controller "Conolly."

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS Yesterday.

Anna, Cin. ..... LeClaire, Evansville.
Sandy, Troy. ..... Nashville, Cin.

Departures Yesterday.

Anna, Cin. ..... R. C. Gray, Head.
Sandy, Troy. ..... Nashville, Cin.

Yesterday was a clear and pleasant day, with good prospects of continued dry weather. The river has swollen about 1 inch since last report, with 2 feet large, at the head of the canal and 9 or 2 inches in the pass down the Indiana chute. Owing to the condition of the river the packets are carrying but little freight. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at various points.

The LEONORA will back out for Madison today at 2 P. M.

The R. C. Gray was the Henderson packet out yesterday.

The Nashville came in from Cincinnati at 4 P. M. yesterday, and left for the same port at 6 P. M.

There will be two mail-line boats for Cincinnati to-day, the former leaving at 9 A. M. and the latter at 4 P. M.

The Camelia is the regular mail-line packet for Evansville and Henderson to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 6 P. M. sharp.

Capt. E. R. Perry's New Orleans and Arkansas river packet will be launched this evening at 4 o'clock from James Howard & Co.'s shipyard.

The supposed whereabouts of the tug Nettie Jones, which vessel was lost some two years ago by collision with the Great Republic, was discovered a few days ago by Capt. Sandiff of the Submarine. He made a buoy fast to the craft down in the depths, and will continue his explorations.

The Evansville Journal says: "From Capt. Jack Grammer we obtain the following statistics relative to the depth of water on the shoalest bars below: Henderson, twenty inches; Diamond Island, twenty-seven; Shawneetown, three; Golconda, thirty; Walker's bar, thirty six; Hamlet's bar, twenty-three; Cottonwood bar, twenty-eight."

The following Cumberland-river boatmen have taken out license under the new steamboat law: Captains—William Strong, of the Ella Hughes; C. Throop, of the Mollie Ragon. Mates—W. A. Hunter, of the Ella Hughes; Howard, of the Mollie Ragon. Engineers—Jas. White, first-class, on the Ella Hughes; Pleasant St. John, first-class, on the Eddyville.

The Governor Worth, an iron boat, built for the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, in 1866, has been added to the steamboat fleet on the Savannah river, and will ply between Savannah and Augusta. This boat was first run on the Cape Fear river, N. C., but for the past year has been running on the Oconee river in Georgia. Her length of hull is 138 feet; extreme length, 140 feet; width, 22 feet. She has fair passenger accommodations. Savannah river now boasts of four steamers.

The steamer R. G. Coburn, recently foundered off Saginaw Bay, in Lake Huron, and lost with all on board, was owned by Captain Sher Ward, of Detroit, and Chas. H. Westcott, John M. Nichol and Thomas Arnold, valued at $60,000 and insured for $30,000, as follows: Detroit Fire and Marine, $5,000; Cleveland Commercial, $12,500; Ætna, $5,000; Security, New York, $5,000; Fire, $5,000; Buffalo City, $5,000; Niagara, $5,000; Buffalo Fire, $5,000; Buffalo City, $5,000; Niagara, $5,000. The Coburn was two years old, with 800 tons carrying capacity, and commanded by Capt. Gilbert Demont, of Detroit. The list of lost will amount to fifty souls.

The following is the manifest of the steamer LeClaire No. 2, from Rodgers' wharf to Louisville, October 20, 1871: D. Harper, 50 bbls apples; H. H. Clarke, 1 bbl coffee, 38 bbls apples; G. F. Clark, 47 bbls apples; Bartleman and Cruikshank, 179 sacks barley; Steger & Co., 25,000 shingles, 2 bbls cider, 51 bbls apples; W. Sowders, 1 boxed chair; E. Bingold, 6 cases boots and shoes; owner, 8 pkgs bacon, cans, &c. Arrived at noon yesterday; will leave at 4½ P. M. to-day; found 36 inches water on Anderson's bar, 30 inches on Oil creek, and very low everywhere else.

It may not be generally known that the abrasion of the Brooklyn bank by the action of the water is seriously threatening the utility of the magnificent bridge over that river. The change in the direction of the current is due to the sand-bar forming a bar extending diagonally across the river, and thus causing heavy deposits of sand, which already seriously interfere with boats approaching the landing above the elevator. At North Market street, the landing place is now difficult. The water is very shoal, and the channel is daily rising. There is not much prospect of the water coming down, unless the abrasion of the east bank is speedily stopped. The channel must be changed, or the northern part of the bridge will be destroyed.

The St. Louis Republican of Thursday says: "The river at this port was stationary yesterday. We have no news from the Missouri, but latest advices from Kansas City are encouraging to hope that that stream will soon be better. Navigation is very difficult. Very little steamboat business was done yesterday, owing to the lack of water as that now in the river. The condition of the Illinois has not been greatly improved; indeed, the light draft packets which have passed away without materially benefiting interest to report. Only about four feet five inches in the channel at Brook's point, and other bars are but little better. There is no prospect for a change in the channel depth for some days to come, except in steamer operations. From the Arkansas, as will be seen by telegrams elsewhere, no advices of a most cheerful character. Our dispatches this morning will give the latest news from other points."

A Cairo special to the Cincinnati Commercial says: "The poor old Virginia has departed this life sure enough. Captain Pagan, with the T. F. Eckert, is rescuing her freight and passengers, and the work of wrecking her completely. The break is her hull is 65 feet long and 35 feet wide, beginning to the right of the starboard guard and extending straight back nearly to the forward hatches. All the cabin forward were shivered badly, and casks of bacon in the hold of the boat. It is thought that she must be resting across the obstruction made by the Ed Walsh, as she shows signs of breaking in two amidships. The cut in the guard is taking her down. The McDonald's cargo is as follows: 15 bales cotton, 36 bales hay, 218 sacks bran, 210 bbls flour; 50 kegs lead, 70 pkgs cheese, 30 bbls pork, 20 cases candles, 25 pkgs sundries, for St. Louis. The Utah had discharged 75 bales cotton, for the East, and has 75 sks fruit, 300 sks corn, 98 bdls iron, 111 bales cotton for St. Louis. The Lucy Bertram is here discharging. A tugboat is also here from the mouth of Obion river, with a raft of logs. The Ed Walsh is here with a raft of logs which she cut in Obion river."

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Committee have returned to Cincinnati, and make the following satisfactory report:

"Chas. W. Ewing, Esq., President Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce:

"The undersigned committee, in compliance with an invitation from General Weitzel, visited Baton Rouge on the 17th inst., and again passed over the entire length of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

"With the exception of a distance of 1,600 feet along the line of the canal, and leaving that portion lying between the Elm Tree Bridge and that at Portland, which is practically enlarged for the passage of steamboats, the canal between those hundred and thirty-five feet in length on the bottom and one hundred feet on the surface, the portion will require the excavation of 5,000 cubic yards of rock, and there are now at work upon it four steam excavators, which, it is believed, is capable of removing one hundred loads daily, each load containing about seven-eighths of a cubic yard. In addition to these, a force of fifty men is daily at work, and 3,000 yards can be removed in addition to the above.

"In stating these facts we have fully estimated the amount of excavation to be made, and in addition to the ability to remove it, we have rather understated the capacity of the machinery. We have made a very careful examination of the canal, and compared the present condition with its condition at our last visit, and we are fully of the opinion that there is no good reason why the work of enlargement may not be completed within sixteen working days.

"The committee went upon the dam at the head of the falls on the 18th instant, and take pleasure in reporting to you and the body over which you preside that in their opinion General Weitzel has, by that work, greatly improved not only the depth of water in the canal, but also the navigation of the falls by concentrating a greater body of water in the Indiana chute.

"The energy with which General Weitzel is prosecuting the work at the falls, and the seal he manifests to have the canal completed for the passage of boats at an early day, are so apparent that your committee can not refrain from thus mentioning the fact, and reminding the mercantile interests of Louisville of their obligations to that faithful and efficient officer.

"Respectfully submitted,

"S. S. COVINGTON,
"JOHN KYLE,
"LEWIS GLENN."

SUPPLYING CHICAGO.

Funny Scenes at the Distribution of Clothing from the Tatnesville Boz.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial Herald.)

George Sherman distributed the garments, while Mr. Abbott, with a pen behind his ear, gallantly stood by and checked off each article as it was given out. Among the first to appear was a burly and heavily-constructed individual, whom Mr. Sherman informed was the

"LONE STAR"

the inventor of the twelve-inch cigar, and the great Western farmer on the Honest Greeley plan. John had lately been reduced to poverty by following too closely the rules of agriculture as laid down in "What I Know About Farming," and what little remained the fire had destroyed. He was attired in a double eighteen-foot canvas ulster, through which he had cut stove-pipe holes for his arms, and which, though of unusual size, only covered his person as far down as his knees, while a couple of sections of eight-inch stove-pipe served as trowsers, and his manly bosom was covered with a manhead to a Wood & Mann boiler. Mr. Sherman handed the elongated agriculturist a suit of clothes which were formerly worn by Fred Hepp, of your city, I observed two tears chase each other down his person and disappear in his cast-iron breeches of leather. Long John stepped over to the tower of the waterworks, which is the only structure standing that will permit him to assume an upright position, and shortly after reappeared, with a smile extending across three sections of his countenance. His cost looked like a doll jacket on the Cardiff Giant, while his pantaloons answered the purpose of the traditional fig leaf of Biblical history. Sherman gave him a larger suit, but the exchange was refused. "No! this is enough; it is not so deep as an oil well nor so broad as a barn door, but 'twill answer."

At that moment

THE STORY TELLER OF THE TIMES

was seen pirouetting down the street, executing a *pas d'ennui* while standing on one toe on the corners, attired as are the corypheus in the Black Crook. Noticing that the chilling winds of October were whistling too cheerily through his gauzy garments, I approached him and offered my overcoat, but with a laugh of scorn he waltzed away like the autumn leaves. I was afterwards informed that this most unfortunate editor of the Times had, by a strange fatality, received as his wardrobe an old cast-off of suit of Lydia Thompson's, which, among other articles, had been forwarded from New York. The effect of this strange attire was most melancholy, as ever since he had appeared wearing the habiliments of the "beautiful blonde" his mind and feet appeared to wander continually, and he imagined himself on the stage.

A gentleman then stepped up to the Distributing Committee, whom Mr. Sherman greeted warmly as

MR. MEDILL.

He said he did not want much of anything in the line of clothing, as he was chuck full of "Western grit;" in fact, he had enough about him to fill a dozen into the grindstone business, but out of respect to the opponents of the Times he "had concluded to put on a pair of pants, though if there were any more desirable garments he would limit his entire wardrobe to a stove-pipe hat and tooth-pick for it." He walked leisurely down street, holding a heedless flour barrel around his person for a waistband, and reappeared half an hour later in an old white hat and a pair of baggy trowsers, hitched up with a piece of tow for a brace. One leg of his nether garments gave him considerable trouble, as it kept hitching up nearly to his knee, and every time it fluttering there for a moment would fall back around his foot only to jump up again a few minutes later. It was finally decided to ascertain the cause of this annulment on the part of the pant leg, until Mr. Sherman discovered the monogram H. G. worked in green worsted on the seat. This explained it. The clothes had formerly belonging to the philosopher of the other Tribune, and the unfortunate absence of the off hind leg was only the force of the circumstances which had always been accustomed to find a boot-jack on which to rest, and would not be comforted without. The grizzly editor pulled one boot upon the limb, the pant leg fell with a jerk into its accustomed place, and all was joyous.

"TOTTER PALMER"

was then observed hurrying down a back alley, neatly but flashily attired in a couple of "gunny sacks" for unmentionables, while a blue-drum cut over his shoulders but fully conceal the bed-quilt in which he had sewed an empty mackerel kit covering his head. Bright tears dripped from his eyes at every step, but he still kept moving to the mackerel juice that kept dripping in his eyes and mouth, and though a heavy rain has been fall" or all day he said he had not been so "dry" for years. After drinking a bucket of soup to allay his thirst, he stepped up to the Distributing Committee and asked for a few articles of clothing. The first garment handed out was a pair of brass pants, which he originally been intended for Uncle Billy Gray, but not being of sufficient amidships, and not deep enough in the hold, he had purchased another pair and sent them to Chicago. As the ladies were in sight upon the streets, Po Totter quietly invested himself of his "gunny sacks" and jumped into the breeches which Mr. Sherman and Abbott held open to receive him and disappeared in their capacious depths. He soon came to the surface, however, and asked for a hat, but the committee, forewarned by their orders under instructions from Secretary Fish to only let each man enough to cover him, and, as the Secretary had filled these instructions, that was all he could have. The gifted millionaire objected unless some obstructions were placed in the limbs to prevent him from falling through on to the pavement; then he suggested that some other fire-stricken belle be chucked into one of the legs, while he filled the other, but as no one could be found that this most unfortunate editor of the Times had finally adjusted by his pulling the vest over his head and tying it there like a bag. After which openings for his eyes, nose and mouth were cut in elevation with, and he walked away down street, like a bag of coffee on stilts, and wearing a mask.

THE GREAT GRAIN DEALERS,

who were burned out, managed to save enough of their wheat to cover themselves, which they accomplished by rolling themselves in a compound of glue and tobacco juice, and then have some one sprinkle them with wheat. This forms a very novel suit, and though the wearers complain that it goes against the "grain" somewhat, they do not feel uncomfortable save at times a strong desire to "thresh" each other.

There are many other incidents connected with the burning of Chicago, but which it is impossible to give at present. Yours,

GO-LIAR.

☞ The Vienna Presse has engaged Mme Marie Seebach, the German actress, who was lately in this country, to write fifty letters for that journal on what she saw and heard in the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
Friday Evening, Oct. 20, 1871.

Money is still very close, and the general reply to those applying for discounts is no funds. The merchants find collecting slow work, and their bank balances have run so low that they are forced upon the market as borrowers. The banks, however, manage to provide for the immediate wants of their customers. The ruling rate of discount is 10 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is much firmer, and the banks are buying at par and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Is quite unsettled. It opened at 112¾, touched 113¼, and closed at 112¾.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112¾	113¼
Silver halves and quarters	107	110
Silver dimes	105	108

Government Bonds—There are a few orders for small lots of Government bonds still unfilled, but the trade in them is light.

Coupons of 1881 ..... 114¼@115¾
" " 1868 ..... 113 @114
" " 1867 ..... 113 @114
" " 1865 ..... 113 @113¾
" " 1865 (new) ..... 111 @113
" " 1864 ..... 110½@113¾
" " 1862 ..... 110½@113¾
Ten-forties ..... 107¾@108¾
Currency 6s ..... 107¾@108¾

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

Coupons.	'81	Thur. 115¾	Fri. 115¾	Adv.	Dec.
"	'65	114	114	..	¼
"	'65, new	113¾	113¾	..	¼
"	'67	113¾	114	..	¼
"	'68	113¾	114	..	¼
"	'68, (new)	112¾	113	..	¼
"	'67	112¾	113	..	¼
"	'65	112¾	113¼	..	¼
10-40 coupons		108¾	109	..	¼
Currency 6s		110¾	110¾	..	¼

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are dull, but no quotable change in price. Nashville railroad stock was touched lightly to-day at 71¾ to 73; other securities are scarcely any life.

The late fire in Chicago also affects the propriety of keeping a bank account in New York, on the part of firms and corporations doing an extended business. In this connection attention is called to the Security Bank of the city of New York, on Broadway, which is a bank formed solely for mercantile business, and accepts the accounts of houses in the interior on the same terms, and affords them all the facilities given to New York city houses. The Security Bank has this year doubled its capital, and having a very wealthy board of directors and stockholders, is able to discount satisfactory paper at market rates for those keeping balances of money with it. Accounts may be opened by remitting by letter to Joseph U. Orvis, president, sending signature and a reference in case discounts are likely to be applied for.

The Insurance Question.

[Journal of Commerce, 18th.]

We wish to say a few plain words on the subject of fire insurance, which is now engrossing in this city and elsewhere which have met no losses in Chicago may be pardoned, doubtless, for presenting this fact as they do somewhat prominently in our advertising columns, and for soliciting business on this ground from those who are anxious chiefly to secure a safe and prompt payment. There are other considerations that should induce the mercantile portion of the public to continue to patronize those companies which have lost money by the recent fire, but still prefer to stand by their colors and carry their capital honestly and unimpaired. If these companies had not paid out this thirty million dollars some of the merchants might have been in a much worse condition and not a few absolutely insolvent. The money disbursed in Chicago by these companies will, nearly all of it, come Eastward to pay for goods; and so very far does the pressure now felt due to those companies, still solvent, that have adjusted their losses so promptly and paid them so cheerfully. We do not mean that business should be renewed with insolvent concerns; but there are many of the old companies whose remaining capital and surplus, after all these at Chicago are fully met, are still

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, '71.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville who take but six papers a week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Breckinridge was at the Galt House last night. He looks in fine health.

Mr. D. H. Feeer, general Southern passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with headquarters at New Orleans, is in the city.

Col. Robt. C. Harris, of the Guthrie House, Lebanon, Ky.; Col. Jones, Rockport Democrat; Hon. John P. Rowlett, of Hart county; Dr. Samuel Boone, of Concordia, Ky., are at the National Hotel.

J. W. Brown, of the Gallatin (Tenn.) Examiner; A. C. Ellis, of the Shelby Sentinel; W. C. Young, Lexington, Ky.; and Frank N. King, editor of Church's Musical Visitor, Indianapolis, were guests of the United States Hotel last night.

Chas. H. Lowell, New Orleans; Walter Lackey, Philadelphia; J. W. Stone, New Orleans; W. Hampton, Pittsburgh; G. S. Mandeville New Orleans; E. Lawrence, Louisiana, and John W. Gordon, New York, were registered at the Galt House last night.

S. N. Dunlap and J. F. Morrison, two clever young men and excellent operators who have been for some time past engaged on the press dispatches at the Western Union Telegraph office in the city, left yesterday, Mr. Dunlap to take a position in the Memphis office and Mr. Morrison one in Cincinnati.

The following extract from a Chicago letter to the New York World may be interesting: "As soon as possible after the receipt of the telegram already referred to, I left Louisville for the North. On the train was a party of Louisville's wealthiest gentlemen. They had chartered a Pullman car, and with a baggage-car as a commissary, they proposed doing the trip without depending on the uncertainty of hotels. One of the wealthiest gentlemen in the party was a Mr. Hahn, a German, worth nearly two millions. He said he intended looking the situation over, and if there was that spirit evinced by the merchants of which I spoke and of which he had read, then he intended using every available dollar in rebuilding Chicago. His sentiments were echoed by nearly every one of the excursionists, and if what they said should be carried out, Louisville will furnish at least $6,000,000 toward making Chicago a greater city than ever she was before. Prominent among the Louisvillians referred to were Colonel Foster, Hon. W. L. Thompson, Jake Smyser, Bob Floyd and Bill Ray. They called themselves Southern Kuklux, and claimed to be en route for Illinois to practice their deviltries among the homes of Radicals. Every one of them was a hero, and God bless them all, say I."

A Drunken Man's Mistake.

A private watchman has long been employed to guard at night the various instruments used in the construction of the canal. Not being very fond of walking, he would seat himself on a huge rock, deeply imbedded in the canal, and watch the premises from that point. The rock in this way came to be known by his name, and was a regular stopping place for him. He knew the path leading to it perfectly, and could follow it even in the thickest darkness.

But all things change, and especially the bed of the canal, where numerous laborers are constantly at work.

This fact, however, the watchman forgot, or perhaps never knew it. A short time ago he got drunk to celebrate pay day. About 9 o'clock at night he staggered out of a saloon too "tight" to know the difference between a rock and a pool of water. He struck the path and walked on as best he could down the bed of the canal. The night was very dark.

Now it so happened that the workmen had just moved his favorite stone and left a large hole, several feet deep, in its place. Water, very slimy and dirty, rose up to the very top of the hole. The watchman marched to the place, halted and turned around preparatory to taking his seat. A glance was given up and down the canal to see that all was right, and then he sat down—right down in the water. The mud and the slime besmeared him all over. Nor was it easy to extricate himself. Indeed a brother watchman, some hundred yards distant, heard his cries and came to his relief. His clothes, even now, show signs of that night's mishap. He says that he wants to know something of the next stone that is to be moved.

A Custom-house Sensation.

A question now being discussed by Custom-house officers of this city may lead in a short time to some very startling decisions. A capitalist advances money to the owners and proprietors of steamboats to put their vessels in running trim. The boat, after being inspected and measured, is granted the necessary papers for navigation, and she starts at once upon her voyage. A lien in favor of the capitalist is retained on the boat. After two or three trips the owners conclude to change her size and tonnage. Accordingly the vessel is put upon the docks and cut into four quarters. Several feet are inserted in the hull, making the boat both longer and wider. She has now to be remeasured and reinspected. New papers have to be taken out, and the boat is new to all intents and purposes. Her name, however, is not changed, and the people are ignorant of the alteration. The question then is, do the capitalists, who have advanced thousands of dollars on the first boat, still retain their lien on the second vessel?

Millions of dollars are now invested in this way, and are involved in the decision of the question.

Boats are frequently lengthened and widened as above described. If the vessel were christened anew, the question would be scarcely debatable.

Still in Trouble.

John Johnson, the negro who, in company with Eliza Long, made a raid on the grocery store of Mr. S. W. Hegan, one night last week, was again in the City Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing clothing from a colored brother named John Knox. As coal is extremely high and scarce, with gloomy prospects of a plentiful supply soon, Johnson thought best to make some other provision for comfort during the cold winter months. Knox and Johnson were upon familiar terms, and one night Johnson accepted an invitation from his friend to go and sleep with him at his room. Johnson made himself familiar as well as agreeable, and soon made himself acquainted with his friend's circumstances. The next morning he had urgent business which called him out before it was light. Knox thought something was wrong, and jumped out of bed in time to see his guest and confidential friend making way with the best of his wardrobe—Johnson having appropriated four coats, a vest, pair of boots, and a pocket-book. He was held in the sum of $400 to answer.

Drunken Speeches.

The freaks of a drunken man, on High street, near the hospital, have for the last few days amused the people there very much. In front of his house is a balcony, on which he stands and addresses his fellow-citizens in regular Webster style. His wife is one of his principal auditors. She is made to stand on the ground below and hear him discourse on woman's rights. He tears to pieces one of her dresses and makes becoming comments as the work proceeds. All the different departments of feminine apparel are passed in review, and appropriately discussed. The remarks are generally chaste, but frequently shaped to suit the audience. A good many people resort there for amusement, and perhaps five or ten cents admission fee will be charged in a few days.

A Building for the Public Library.

A sufficient number of tickets in the Public Library of Kentucky enterprise having been sold to assure its success and warrant an investment in property, we understand that the trustees are now negotiating for the purchase of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Third street. It is a spacious building, well adapted for the purpose in view, and is most centrally and conveniently located. If it is purchased, as we hope it may be, the grand gift concert in aid of the Library will be given in its own building.

CITY BUSINESS.

Read! Read!

This week's Critic for sale at all book and music stores.

A Handsome Banner.

At Griffin & Son's clothing house, corner of Market and First, in this city, can be seen a beautiful banner floating from the third story of the building. It is made of finely wrought net-work and is handsomely ornamented with red, blue and green stripes and letters. It is about twenty feet in length, and from twelve to fifteen feet wide. The inscription on it is, "J. F. Griffin & Son's *Star Shirts*." The large and exquisitely tinted star in the center at once proclaims that this establishment is the fountain-head of the celebrated star shirts and drawers.

This Week's Critic

contains a very interesting letter from Chicago, a record of the last performances at the places of amusement the night before the great fire.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE DUST yesterday was very disagreeable.

THE Chestnut-street Nicolson pavement will be completed to-day.

JOHN MCLOUGH and Mary Kelly, drunk and disorderly, were in the Twelfth-street station-house last night.

ALISON ROBERTS, for petit larceny, and John Kelly, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were put in jail last night.

THE WEST END, says Lieutenant Bruder, was quiet yesterday from California to the canal and from Twelfth street to Portland.

ONE HUNDRED and thirteen salmon fish were caught day before yesterday by Mr. Zeigenheim, corner of Portland avenue and Bridge street.

THE POODLE-DOG of West End notoriety is still in the possession of the defendant, who is under heavy bonds for his safe delivery at the proper time.

THE Kentucky Horticultural Society will meet this morning in room No. 15, Mozart building, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

TERRY MCMAHON and John Ellis, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were the only occupants of station No. 1 last night. Station No. 2 was empty.

THE FAIR now going on every night in the school-room of St. Patrick's church is quite a success. The proceeds are for the benefit of that parochial school.

THE new patent lard and sirup cooler, an invention of Mr. A. E. Camp, was tested yesterday at the store of Messrs. McFerran, Armstrong & Co., and pronounced a success.

THE district stewards held a meeting in Walnut-street M. E. Church yesterday morning, for the purpose of assessing the different churches for the salary of the presiding elder.

REV. H. C. SETTLE has returned from the Conference, and will preach in his church—the Walnut-street—on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock and at half-past seven in the evening.

BY the upsetting of a coal-oil lamp, last night, a negro infant, named Charles Boyd, whose parents live on Hancock street, near Laurel, was badly, though not dangerously, burned.

THE Rev. Geo. W. Brush, late Presiding Elder of the Louisville Conference, has been assigned to the Owensboro station, and will leave this city for his new post of duty next Wednesday.

WEST JEFFERSON street is about to be turned into an immense rock-pile. They are heaped up in a continuous pile on north side from Twelfth to Fourteenth, Thirteenth-street crossing excepted.

THE LAWYERS for the defendant in the poodle-dog trial were present yesterday evening at Esquire Long's office, and asked for a new hearing in behalf of their client. The decision of the court will be known to-day.

THE Mike Green reported in Friday's COURIER-JOURNAL as having been confined in station No. 2 on Thursday night, for drunkenness, was not Mr. Mike Green who resides on Eleventh street, between Main and Monroe. The latter Mr. Green says he never indulges in intoxicating liquors.

THE immense number of letters daily received for and sent off by Mr. Chas. R. Peters, manager of the Public Library drawing, taxes the capacity of the clerical force of the post-office to the utmost. Uncle Sam's deputies at the corner of Third and Green we know will be rejoiced when the drawing is over.

IN last night's report of the fire on Third street, it was stated that signal box 36 was out of repair, and for this reason the fire department was delayed, it being necessary to resort to box 43. Number 36 was not out of order, but was turned on simultaneously with No. 43, thus confusing the operator and delaying the department.

WILLIAM MAY was before the City Court yesterday, the third time in the last two weeks. The first time he promised not to get drunk any more—for three years—and was discharged, but the next day had to pay a fine of $20 for breaking his promise, besides giving bond for good conduct for one year. Yesterday May forfeited his bond and paid an additional $30 fine.

JAMES KELLEY was entertained at the Marine Hospital until Thursday last, when it was thought by the surgeon that he was able to take care of himself. Yesterday morning he paid a fine of $20 in the City Court for throwing a bowlder through the window of the chapel of the hospital during service. He doesn't want to work for a living, and says he threw the bowlder because they would not keep him any longer. He will pick rock about thirty days at the work-house for his bad conduct.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

A large audience greeted the Chapman Sisters last evening, it being the occasion of their benefit. "Sarah's Young Man," and "Little Don Giovanni" were produced in the Chapman Sisters' characteristic style. Ella's banjo solos were frequently applauded. The duets were sang with fine effect, and repeatedly encored. "If Ever I Cease to Love" is as popular now as when first produced. Several new and original puns were introduced by Blanche, Ella, and Mr. Locke, which provoked much applause and laughter. A matinee will be given this afternoon, when "Sarah's Young Man," and "Fra Diavolo" will be performed, and in the evening "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," and "Fra Diavolo."

Opera House.

It is a very high compliment to the combination now appearing at the Opera House, to say that the School for Scandal was rendered with appreciation and liveliness. There is no comedy on the stage which requires a stronger cast. There is not a superfluous character; each character is a sort of artistic figure, and not a sentence is blurred or thrown away. The ready and finished interpretation of clear-cut wit is as difficult a task as typical delineation. In Sheridan's masterpiece the humor is everywhere subordinated to the wit. The piece cannot be supported by one or two efficient parts. It must be held together and carried forward by the union of stage culture and literary intelligence in all its *dramatis personæ*.

These essentials were filled last evening without a noticeable exception. There was not a deficient lady or gentleman in the piece, and the two leading characters were very beautifully done indeed. Mr. Edwin Adams' Charles Surface was marked by his many happy peculiarities, to-wit, spirit and grace of voice, bearing, and movement, lightness of fancy, geniality and grasp. Mrs. Macauley's Lady Teazle was even a superior piece of acting. The nimbleness and naturalness with which she touched off the young wife of the old husband, and the grace with which she did the most serious passages of the fourth and fifth acts, cannot be too highly praised. Mr. Macauley's Crabtree made a very visible impression upon the audience; and commendation is due Miss Charlotte Crampton and Messrs. Whiting, Church, and Johnson.

Marble Heart will be given this afternoon at the matinee, and Richard III. in the evening.

"Characteristics of True Greatness."

Dr. Samuel De Carl Jackson, one of the victims of the great Chicago fire, who lost all that he possessed of earthly goods, has come to this city, to make it his future home. Having a family dependent upon him for support, and being entirely destitute of means, but having a thorough education and a bright intellect, it is his intention to spend the fall and winter months in the capacity of a literary lecturer. Dr. Jackson is a regular practioner, but for the present will abandon his profession until he can gain a little pecuniary advantage and establish an acquaintance in this community. On next Thursday evening at the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association he will deliver his first lecture, and will take for his subject "The Characteristics of True Greatness." The committee of ladies on the Chicago relief fund have procured the hall for the doctor's benefit, besides extending to him all the aid necessary until he can procure sufficient means to relieve his wants. Doctor Jackson is an Englishman by birth and education, and will doubtless give his hearers something of a very interesting nature. He came to the United States about twelve years ago; five years ago he returned to London and married, and afterward came again to America. He had gone to Chicago for the purpose of establishing a practice in his profession, and had been there but twelve days when the great conflagration took place, which came near destroying himself and family, as well as all his property. He wishes now to re-establish himself in the world, and his cause demands human sympathy and public patronage.

Chicago Sufferers.

Thursday evening Officer Wyatt arrested Mike Miller and Simon Heilbron for selling goods without license and, placed them in the Seventeenth-street station under the above charge and also that of suspected felons. They were both in the silver-plated spoon-knife-and-fork business, but operating in different portions of the city. Heilbron, in offering his silver-ware for sale, represented that he was a Chicago sufferer; that he had a silver-ware store in that city before the fire, but it was destroyed, and the few articles he had in his possession then was all that was left of his fortune; he wished to dispose of them in order to get money to travel South. Miller simply offered his goods for sale, but, like his fellow-traveler, failed to get out the necessary documents. Both were dismissed upon the charge of suspected felons and fined $10 each for peddling without license. They paid their fees and costs with silver-plated spoons.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

The Episcopalians of this city will be much pleased to learn that the vestry of this church have been able to secure as their rector the Rev. Charles H. Shield, formerly of Christ Church, Washington, D. C. Mr. Shield comes, as we understand, with a well-established reputation for pulpit efficiency and pastoral fidelity. He will unquestionably prove to be a valuable addition to the Diocese of Kentucky. There will be service at St. Andrew's church to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M., when Mr. Shield will first take charge of the parish to which he has been called. The occasion will be one of interest, and the public will no doubt give to the newly-elected pastor a general and cordial welcome.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

What is Most Needed by the Sufferers—Adjournment of the Louisville Ladies' Working Society, Etc., Etc.

Mayor Baxter having informed the authorities at Chicago that he was ready to send forward anything needed for the immediate wants of the sufferers, the following reply was received yesterday:

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.

John G. Baxter, Mayor of Louisville:

God bless your noble people. I will draw to the order of the Chicago Relief Committee.
R. B. MASON, Mayor.

The Distributing Committee has sent a letter saying: "We are in need of almost everything, but to particularize, more especially of the following: Underclothing for women, clothing for men and children, cooking stoves, cooking utensils, matresses, cheap furniture, bed clothing, candles, women's shoes, children's shoes, men's boots, sugar and coffee, tea and molasses."

Mayor Baxter will call the committee together to-day at eleven o'clock, at the Planters' National Bank, on Main street, below Second.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following donations for the Chicago relief fund were received at the Planters' National Bank yesterday:

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Cash	$20 00	F. Dickhart	5 00
Cash	1 00	J. White	5 00
Colored Free and Accepted Ma'ns	40 85	F. X. Schnabie	1 00
Gustavus Snyder	2 00	B. Sicker	3 00
John Jones	5 00	Cash	5 00
John Christ	1 00	F. Cristman	2 00
E. Snyder	50	J. Entz	50
R. Kubick	1 00	J. & P. Frank	2 00
Mrs. Steinbour	25	Mrs. Herdt	5 00
C. Gebhart	1 00	Mrs. C. Rhein	5 00
Peter Ley	1 00	V. Schinckert	10 00
P. L. Pfieffer	2 00	J. Frey	1 00
Weber & Scheilinger	25 00	Cash	7 00
John Seibold	2 00	N. Willinger	1 00
J. B. Heyman	1 00	C. Willinger	1 00
John Rhul	2 00	W. Mattman	1 00
G. K. Jouanea	1 00	Kempers & Nadoff	10 00
A. Zeigiestiel	3 00	Cash	1 00
Wm. Thomas	25	G. W. Shaw	5 00
K. Brichel	1 00	J. W. Storey	20 00
		Employes German & Bro	13 65

The Ladies' Relief Society.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Quite a large number of ladies assembled in the parlor of Masonic Hall, and a great deal of work has been accomplished. As the association intends to close this evening, I propose giving, as nearly as I can, the result of our labors.

We have shipped 43 large boxes filled with most excellent clothing, and have made of good material 3,108 garments. We have about 300 new garments on hand awaiting orders from the Executive Committee. We sent 285 garments down to the Distributing Committee to-day for persons seeking assistance. There were about fifteen ladies working yesterday and to-day at the "Church of the Messiah." They expect to complete this afternoon 48 garments.

There has been some dissatisfaction in the Eleventh ward because the names and donations have not been published. Below is the list of both: Mrs. R. W. Cotton, 1 bundle; Mrs Blakely, 1 bundle; Mrs. Henry Thomas, 2 bundles; Mrs. W. R. Kinney, 2 bundles; Mrs. G. W. Anderson, 1 bundle; Mrs. Charles Buss, 1 bundle and $5; Mrs. D. G. Bly, 1 bundle; Mrs. Snipa, 1 bundle; Mrs. Newman, Madison street, 1 bundle; Mrs. Bauer, 1 bundle; Mrs. R. Moore, 1 bundle. In addition to above, money collected in various sums (credit having been given), $16 35.

Mrs. Westbay and her sisters have made 143 garments.

Messrs. Green & Green returned us 70 garments, most beautifully made, for which they have our sincere thanks.

Mrs. Fosdick sent to-day a bundle of worsted clothing and stockings. Mrs. Hatcher returned four shirts most beautifully made. We had a visit to-day from Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Robertson. Of course all the ladies were glad to see them. Mr. Humphrey thought it would be very wise for the ladies to confer with the executive and get their permission to send the new garments we have on hand to the Wisconsin people, as he thinks that *now* they are the severest sufferers. We all agree with Mr. Humphrey, and are perfectly willing to give our time and work, provided the executive committee will allow us their money to purchase goods, or even use what we have got on hand.

Every sewing machine agency in this city has been represented in this work, and, from the quantity and quality of what has been done, they are all worthy of high commendation. The ladies desire me to return especial thanks to the agents and to the professional operators who worked the sewing machines.

In closing this, my last report, I wish to say a few words on my own account. It has been reported to me that some of my Southern friends are *surprised*, to use no stronger term, that *I*, as an ultra Southern woman, have filled the secretary's chair in this association. I did not seek the place; I was nominated for it by a very true, noble Southern woman—Mrs. Silas Field—and I have performed the duties of the office to the best of my ability. I have no apologies to make. Most of the persons in this city, whose good opinion I value, know that few private persons suffered as I did from the authorities in power during the war. Therefore I feel that perhaps I can better afford than others to be active and willing in doing what I can to aid the helpless, suffering women and children of the North.

Ten years ago nothing short of a *divine revelation* could have convinced me that I would ever work for these people. Now, stricken as they are so directly from the hand of God, my womanhood revolts at the idea that assistance should be withheld from them because they were my enemies, and *politically* are so still. Perhaps I have felt some pleasure in obeying at least one command of the Bible—"Return good for evil."
MRS. T. T. HAWKINS, Sec'y.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The receipts of our association have been so small for several days past, and we are still paying out money, that to-night we have only a balance of $163 50 on hand. This, however, is easily accounted for, as nearly every one has already given something and there is not now the urgent cry for relief which reached us at first.

From all the country around, where "Earth is so kindly, that, tickle her with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest," provisions are being sent in. Just for the present we have decided to stop our work, and resume again in a week or two. It is probable we shall then hear of new cases demanding aid and sympathy which were overlooked at first. It may not be out of place here to make an appeal to Louisville people in behalf of our Louisville poor. Several times we have had calls upon us from deserving objects of charity, but, as the funds in our treasury were contributed especially for Chicago sufferers, we could not, of course, apply them to any other object. Did any of these rejected beggars, I wonder, ever read Dickens? If so, they must have been reminded of the story of the child who begged his mother to mend his clothes, but was rebuffed with the answer, "No—go away! I have no time to attend to you. I am sewing for the benighted children in Borioboola—gha." If there are any who will send us money for our own poor we can promise it shall be well-applied. We fear, unless there is some well-organized system of relief, there will be great suffering here. The winter is approaching; fuel is scarce, and unprecedentedly high, and many of us have been so absorbed in relieving the Chicago sufferers that the clothing and money we generally apply to our private charities have been sent out of the city. We hope there is something to spare for the poor at our own gates. Mrs. T. H. Hastings has my especial thanks for her services rendered on Wednesday. I was unavoidably absent at that time.

Since my last report Mr. Simon Singer—"may his shadow never grow less"—sent a donation. Mrs. Holt gave us $5, and I received $1 (cash) from an unknown person.
MRS. KATE P. WINSTON, Treasurer.

Mass Meeting of Good Templars.

The Good Templars of Louisville have determined to initiate measures to arouse a lively interest in their order and cause in this city during the coming winter. Lectures and other means of reaching the public ear, as well as stirring up the flagging spirits of their own membership, will be on the programme. As a preliminary effort, and for the purpose of forming a definite plan of action, a mass meeting of the Good Templars of the city is called for to-morrow night at Robinson Hall, corner of Eighth and Jefferson, to which all are earnestly invited. The most active and prominent members of the order will be present and take part in the proceedings. The meeting will be addressed by J. J. Hickman, the favorite orator and P. G. W. C. T. of the order. If the Good Templars carry out the plan of campaign which some propose for the winter season, they will accomplish at least one good result, if no more, which will be well worth their trouble and expense, viz.: They will furnish interesting and instructive occupation during the long evenings to many young men, who, if not at temperance meetings, might be in much worse places.

Bank Statement.

The following report is taken from the books of the U. S. Assessor for the month of September, 1871:

	Capital.	Deposits.
Bank of Eminence	$100,000	$47,967
Bank of Newcastle	45,975	17,703
German Security Bank	80,000	315,899
Bank of Kentucky	1,513,900	579,718
Bank of Louisville	677,461	246,803
Central Savings Bank	92,481	44,811
Farmers' and Drovers' B'k	165,900	417,282
People's Bank of Kentucky	500,000	145,840
German Ins. Co.	249,640	558,045
Western Ins. and B'king Co.	150,000	370,343
Bank of America	268,840	108,357
Citizens' Bank	350,300	671,325
Commercial Bank	500,000	51,319
Falls City Tobacco Bank	400,000	291,949
Franklin Bank	50,000	34,385
German Bank and Ins. Co.	174,000	230,367
Louisville Ins. & B'king Co.	98,540	148,314
Morton, Galt & Co.'s Bank	15,000	100,351
Merchants' Bank Ky.	500,000	473,006
Masonic Savings Bank	250,000	198,432
Manufacturers' Bank	202,165	49,163
G. W. Norton & Co.'s Bank	200,000	38,963
Northern Bank of Ky.	550,000	152,964
Parker & Cromie's Bank	50,000	59,894
John Smidt, Schwartz & Co.	156,000	352,308
Savings Bank of Louisville	100,000	168,154
Traders' Bk & W'house Co.	86,250	73,177
Western Fin. Corp.	800,000	664,716

Just Like It.

Adams Express Company is one of the corporations that has a big soul. Although the company itself lost some thirty or forty thousand dollars by the Chicago fire, yet, as will be seen by the following correspondence, it made a munificent donation to the sufferers there:

TEN THOUSAND FROM AN EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

R. B. Mason, Mayor of Chicago:

The Adams Express Company transmits to you this day $10,000 as its contribution towards the relief of the sufferers by the fire in your city.
W. B. DINSMORE, President.

REPLY OF THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 18, 1871.

W. B. Dinsmore, President Adams Express Company:

Accept for yourself and your company the warmest thanks of our citizens for your grand donation for their relief. It will go far to relieve the great distress in which thousands now are. We are terribly afflicted, but our hearts are cheered by the numerous expressions of sympathy and the material aid given, and we hope to rise again within a short time.
R. B. MASON,
Mayor of Chicago.

Skedaddle.

Nearly everybody in Kentucky has heard of the celebrated stallion "Skedaddle," owned by Mr. Geo. F. Northcraft, of this city; and the many laurels he has won at the fairs throughout the State. This animal is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, full sixteen hands high, and a superior harness horse. He was sired by the renowned race horse Oliver, by Wagoner, the former's dam Flight by imported Leviathan. Skedaddle's dam was by Medoc, Second Trumpeter by Aratus, by Polly Biggs, by imported Spread Eagle, by Wild Air, which was by Eclipse. This celebrated horse was to have been raffled for tonight, at the Pearl Saloon, but as the arrangements are not complete, the raffle has been postponed until Wednesday, Nov. 1, when it will positively take place.

OBITUARY.

Death of Joseph Odell.

Only a week ago we made a brief personal notice of Mr. Joseph Odell, who was then on a visit to his friends in this city. We have this morning to record his death. The Lafayette (Indiana) Journal of yesterday gives the following account of the melancholy event:

While in the midst of our obituary notice of Captain Chris Miller, at half-past twelve o'clock this morning, we were inconceivably shocked by the announcement of a messenger that Major Joseph Odell, associate editor of this paper, was dead. Hardly believing our senses, and inclined to think our informant was laboring under some kind of hallucination, we hurried to the residence, on Ferry street, just east of St. John's Church, to find the sad tidings only too true. The form of our fellow-laborer lay cold in death. We had called upon him at 8 o'clock in the evening and spent three-quarters of an hour in his room. At that time, though suffering from the effects of a recent billious attack, he was able to sit up in bed, and even walk about the room, and was apparently sound in mind. In fact, he wrote a dozen or more lines for these columns, announcing to his constituents, as Councilman for the Fourth ward, and his law patrons, that he would be found at his post of duty to-day.

A week ago last Friday night, Major Odell went to Louisville on business. On Sunday morning he returned to Indianapolis, expecting to find a train to this city, but there being none North, he waited until Monday morning. Being too late for this train he was compelled to remain there until Monday afternoon. He was here taken with a severe billious attack, which confined him to his room in the Sherman House, until last Monday evening, when he was able to take the train for this city, in company with Mr. Coombs, his law-partner, arriving at home in improved health and good spirits. Since then he kept his room, awaiting complete resuming the duties of active business. Mrs. Odell and two of the children have been spending some weeks among friends in Kentucky, and she did not know of her husband's illness. She will only hear of his death through the telegraph this morning. The house was in charge of his daughter, Belle, aged about fifteen, and a servant girl, whom Mrs. Odell left behind. Mr. Odell had been in medical charge of Mrs. Dr. Pierce. The servant girl informs us that Mr. Odell was quite restless between 9 and 10 o'clock, and near 11 was taken with something like a convulsion. Mrs. Pierce was sent for, but before her arrival the girl, at his request, gave him a couple of teaspoonsful of medicine left for that purpose, which apparently eased him a little. When Mrs. P. arrived he was in an insensible condition and beyond human aid. Mrs. Odell has been telegraphed to and will probably arrive by the late train to-night. The situation of his daughter, Belle, is indeed a trying one, and she has the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Major Odell was a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., though but recently connected therewith. The funeral will probably take place, under the auspices of the order, to-morrow or Sabbath. Further notice will be given so soon as the wishes of the family are made known.

Mr. Odell was a man of very exceptional character and ability. He was a fluent and forcible writer and a ready and graceful speaker. In politics a liberal free-trade Republican, he was, in all his intercourse with public affairs, a most generous and appreciative critic, thinking broadly and feeling heartily. Of Mr. Odell's character and career the Lafayette Journal gives us the following:

Of Mr. Odell's birth and early circumstances we can say but a few words. A native of Maine, he removed, soon after his graduation at Waterville College, to Kentucky, where he first engaged in the profession of teacher; afterwards published a weekly paper, and finally entered upon the practice of the law. In 1860, his first wife—mother of the one daughter, who was with him at the time of his death—was burned to death by the accidental taking fire of her clothing. The breaking out of the war found him one of the little band of Kentucky Unionists, and he entered into the heated contest which ensued with all the fire and enthusiasm of his nature. In 1861, he was married again to Miss Ella Cochran, of Louisville, who survives him. He continued to reside in Kentucky until 1866, when he engaged with J. P. Luse in the editorship of the New Albany Commercial. In 1867 he removed to Lafayette and engaged on the Journal, first as editor on a salary, and afterwards as one of the firm of James, Emmons & Co., its publishers. He remained only about a year, and then went to Chicago to engage on the Post, then in its infancy. He remained in Chicago, contributing to the Post, and also at times to the Republican, and some of the literary periodicals, until February, 1870, when he returned to Lafayette, and engaged with us on the Journal. About ten months ago he resigned his editorial charge in order to resume the study and practice of law, but still maintained his connection with the paper, thoroughly identifying himself with its interests, and continuing to contribute, with occasional interruptions, a large portion of its editorial matter. As a writer he was exceedingly gifted. Brilliant and fluent, yet terse and logical, there was a snap and power in every line. Though never a seeker after political preferment, he was quite prominent as a politician, and exerted a wide influence in whatever community he lived.

WEATHER REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.

[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Change in last 24 hrs.	Ther. deg.	Change in last 24 hrs.	Dir'n of wd.	Force of wd.	State of Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.56	x.37	55	x 2	0	g	H'vy r
Baltimore	30.51	x.16	47	—6	N.E.	f	Clear.
Boston	30.48	x.29	35	—17	N.	g	Clear.
Cairo	30.22	—.05	67	0	0	c	Clear.
Charleston	30.22	x.01	65	x 2	0	c	Clear.
Chicago	30.21	—.05	50	—2	S.E.	f	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.31	x.08	55	—2	S.	o	Clear.
Davenport	30.16	—.02	53	—1	S.	g	Clear.
Galveston	30.16	x.01	70	x 2	0	c	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.21	—.03	55	—6	0	c	Clear.
Key West	30.00	x.04	79	x 1	N.E.	f	Fair.
Leavenworth							
Louisville	30.24	x.06	58	x 1	0	c	Clear.
Memphis	30.20	—.03	62	x 3	0	c	Foggy
Mobile	30.21	x.04	64	x 3	0	c	Fair.
Nashville	30.30	x.04	59	x 4	0	c	Clear.
New Orleans	30.18	x.04	69	x 5	S.	l	Fair.
New York	30.49	x.21	46	—12	N.	g	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.42	x.16	53	—1	0	c	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.90	x.07	56	0	S.E.	f	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.45	x.07	40	—19	0	c	Foggy
Portland, Or.	30.41	x.21	41	—9	0	c	Clear.
Punta Rassa	30.13	x.07	74	x 1	N.E.	l	Clo'dy
Savannah	30.27	x.04	62	—1	0	c	Clear.
Shreveport	30.13	x.02	63	x 4	0	c	Clear.
St. Louis	30.12	x.04	63	x 1	S.	l	Clear.
St. Paul	29.92	—.08	53	x 7	S.E.	f	Clear.
Wilmington	30.36	x.14	62	x 5	0	l	Clear.
Jacksonv, Fla	30.26	x.03	67	x 5	0	c	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.26	x.01	65	x 8	S.	g	Clo'dy

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION.—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, falls.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

Local Observations—Oct. 20, 1871.

Hour of observation.	Hight of barometer.	Change since last observation.	Hight of thermometer.	Change in 24 hours.	Dir. of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Rainfall, inches and hundr'ths.	State of the Weather.
7 A. M.	30.234	x.068	52½	x 8½	0	c	0.00	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.175	—.059	69½	x 2½	S.E.	l	....	Clear.
4 P. M.	30.177	x.002	70½	x 2¼	E.	l	....	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.202	x.025	61	x 2	N.E.	l	....	Clear.
11 P. M.	30.237	x.035	58	x 1	0	c	....	Clear.

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.

Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue high, with pleasant weather, throughout the Atlantic States, easterly winds increase in the Southern and Gulf States, and a falling barometer, with southerly winds, prevail in the Mississippi valley.

The Lucky Number.

A gentleman in Michigan has for some time, been endeavoring to purchase ticket No. 17,116 in the Public Library Drawing, he having some reason, satisfactory to himself, no doubt, to believe that number would draw a large prize. Mr. Peters, the manager, was only able to send him one coupon—a quarter ticket—of that number, and yesterday he received from him the following letter notifying him that he had disposed of it for fifty dollars, and directing the prize to be paid to the lady named:

COOPERSVILLE, OTTAWA CO., MICH.,
October 16, 1871.

Charles R. Peters, Esq.:

SIR: This letter is authority enough for you to consign the quarter ticket No. 17,116, purchased by me, W. H., late of Denver, Col., sold to Helen S. Peck-Harding, to the lady here mentioned. She having purchased the same for $50, desires me to notify you so that in case she should be fortunate enough to draw a prize it shall be paid to her only. I remain, respectfully, W. H.

Spoons.

A curious and valuable discovery was made yesterday under the front steps of a house on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets. A little bundle was pulled out containing three silver napkin rings, marked respectively H. A. P., S. W. P. and J. A. P., one bone napkin ring not marked, nine silver spoons, marked Jane H. R. A., Jennie A. P., and J. A. The bundle was wrapped up in a newspaper of this city, dated May 29, 1871. The discovery was made by Officers Nally and Coulter, to whom the owners should apply and identify their property. A negro, named Alfred Craig, sent to the workhouse some months ago, is believed to have deposited the articles there.

A Startling Blast.

A terrific explosion in the neighborhood of Tenth street and the river, about nine o'clock last night, shook the houses and startled the people for hundreds of yards around. Everybody in the western portion of the city was asking his neighbor what it was. No one could tell. Some thought it was the boiler of a steamboat, others ventured that it was only a blast at the canal, while a report was circulated in some localities that it was the boilers at the paper mill on Tenth and Rowan. The truth was known to only a few in the neighborhood that it was a blast at the canal, and all West End went to bed firmly impressed that something dreadful had happened.

☞ Pennsylvania has decided to revise its constitution, and both Democratic and Republican journals are already urging upon her people the adoption in some form of the theory of minority representation. The growth of this idea has been remarkably rapid during the past two years, and whenever a constitutional convention is held, minority representation is earnestly urged, even if it is not adopted. It is a measure which benefits no party in particular, but which is intended to render Democratic government more thoroughly and truly Democratic. It is by no means clear that the particular plan soon to go into operation in Illinois is the best that can be devised. Nevertheless it is clear that some system by which the large Democratic minority of Allegheny county and the respectable Republican minority of Northampton county should have a voice in the government of Pennsylvania would be an improvement upon the present manner of representation.—[World.

CITY FEATURES.

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

Inspection every day at 10 o'clock, on Third street, beyond the Barracks. Price paid, $135.

Shell Ear-rings,

25 and 35 cents, at the Universal Exposition.

Gold Fish.

A large lot just received at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green.

Shell Bracelets,

all styles. Universal Exposition.

A Cold Seems a Small Affair.

Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all druggists.

Shell Necklaces,

one dollar. Universal Exposition.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Shell Sets,

new styles, to-day. Universal Exposition.

Try It.

Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Sirup; it is the great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

Remarkable Cure

of a case of Fever and Ague contracted on the distant prairies of the West. Read the testimony of Mr. John W. Ferguson, of the old and well-known grocery house, Gardner & Co.:

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 25, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: While out hunting on the prairies I contracted Fever and Ague. After my return to this city I was treated for it by an able physician, who gave me the usual remedies—quinine, &c. They gave me no relief. I continued to have chills regularly for five or six months. Hearing your Tonic Sirup highly spoken of as certain cure, in a lucky moment I concluded to try it. It gave me almost instant relief—made a complete cure. Though it is now near a year since I commenced taking it, I have not felt the slightest symptom of a return of the disease. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure for Fever and Ague.

I am, Doctor,
Gratefully yours,
JOHN M. FERGUSON.

THE CUMBERLAND & OHIO.

Louisville Called on for One Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The amendment of the charter of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad, authorizing it to build from this city to Chattanooga, requires the company to petition the Mayor and City Council, in the name of its President and the citizens of Louisville, whenever an appropriation is asked from the city.

The following is the petition:

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Louisville, State of Kentucky:

SIRS—The undersigned, President of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company, and ten citizens of Louisville, would respectfully petition that you ordain and cause to be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the city of Louisville a proposition to subscribe for and on behalf of said city for shares of the capital stock of the said company, of one hundred dollars per share, according to the provisions of the charter of said company, and amendments thereto, and for the purpose of constructing, controlling and operating an unbroken line of railway from the city of Louisville, via Taylorsville, Lebanon and Burksville, Ky., and Sparta, Tenn., to Chattanooga, Tenn., and your petitioners would further ask that you embody in said proposition for subscription such provisions and conditions as safeguards for the city of Louisville as in your judgment may be discreet and proper.

And that you further ordain that an election be held, at the earliest practicable day, to take the sense of the qualified voters of said city of Louisville for the purpose above set forth. All of which is repectfully submitted,

[Signed]
Z. F. SMITH,
Pres. Cumberland and Ohio railroad,
WARREN MITCHELL & CO.,
McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
J. M. DUNCAN,
T. E. C. BRINLEY,
H. C. MURRELL,
E. A. GARDNER,
JOHN T. MOORE,
O. W. THOMAS & CO.,
PORCH & COOKE,
CORNWALL & BROTHER.

An ordinance authorizing a subscription of one million two hundred thousand dollars to the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville*, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe in the name and for and in behalf of the city of Louisville for twelve thousand shares of one hundred dollars each of the capital stock of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company, to be paid for with the bonds of said city of Louisville to the amount of one million two hundred thousand dollars at par value, bearing six per cent. per annum interest, having thirty years from date of issue to run, and principal and semi-annual interest payable in the city of New York, and for the payment of said bonds and interest the property of the said city is hereby pledged. And the said bonds shall be issued in payment of the said subscription hereby authorized to be made, on further conditions as follows: The bonds herein provided to be issued shall not be delivered until said railroad compay shall have obtained *bona fide* subscriptions, exclusive of the right of way and cross-ties, and also exclusive of the subscription herein provided, of four millions of dollars for the construction of a railroad from Louisville, Kentucky, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, which shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the president and secretary of said company.

SEC. 2. That the proceeds of said subscription, or bonds issued in payment of same, shall be expended only in the construction of a railroad having its main northern terminus in the city of Louisville, and to be located and constructed on the most feasible and practicable route, by way of Taylorsville, Spencer county, and Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, and by way of Sparta, in Tennessee, to Chattanooga, which shall be the main trunk line of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad. The sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said subscription shall be used and expended on the first forty miles of said road, beginning at Louisville, and four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in said bonds of the city of Louisville shall be issued to the said company in part payment of the said subscription when said company shall exhibit *bona fide* subscriptions or other available means sufficient, inclusive of said bonds, to complete the graduation, masonry, and bridging of the proposed road, on the above described route, from its beginning in the city of Louisville to Sparta, Tennessee; and the remaining two hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of said city as aforesaid shall be issued in final and full payment of said subscription, when said railroad company shall further exhibit *bona fide* subscriptions, or other available means, inclusive of said two hundred thousand dollars in bonds, as aforesaid, to complete the graduation, masonry, and bridging of the proposed road from Sparta to Chattanooga, Tenn., and said exhibit shall be made upon thorough instrumental surveys of route and estimate of cost by an experienced and competent professional engineer.

SEC. 3. There shall be at no time, and under no conditions, any difference or discriminations made in the charges or rates per mile for carrying passengers or freight over any part of the said proposed Cumberland and Ohio railroad, or any of the extensions or branches of same, or over any road which may be operated in connection with same, by the said company.

SEC. 4. That no portion of said bonds shall be issued in payment of said subscription until the said company, by chartered rights, or by consolidation, or contract with other company, or companies, shall have obtained possession and control of the route, or the road constructed on same, on which each issue, one of two hundred and fifty thousand, and one of two hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of said city is provided herein, to be expended respectively; and the said bonds of said city, or any part of them, shall not be issued, as provided herein, until there shall be in the Board of Directors of of the said company a majority of said directors citizens of Louisville, Ky.

SEC. 5. The main office and main machine shops of the said company shall be located in the city of Louisville, and the gauge of the said road shall be and remain the same as other Southern railroads.

SEC. 6. The name of said Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company shall be changed so as to be the "Louisville, Cumberland and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

SEC. 7. The bonds provided to be issued in this ordinance shall not be delivered except as the said road is placed under contract, and then only for the amount without interest.

SEC. 8. To pay the interest on said bonds as the same shall fall due, and pay off and discharge the principal at maturity, ad *ad valorem* tax of —— cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of property, subject to State taxation, shall be levied annually, and be collected as other city taxes, and be faithfully appropriated to the payment of interest and principal of the bonds aforesaid.

SEC. 9. That the tax receiver of said city shall pay into the sinking fund of said city the tax on every third day after its collection, and the sinking fund shall be charged with the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds.

SEC. 10. If the tax of —— cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of property in said city subject to taxation should yield in any one year more than a sufficiency to pay the interest and provide payment for the bonds aforesaid at maturity, the General Council shall have power to reduce said tax accordingly.

SEC. 11. Should there in any year be any dividend on the twelve thousand shares of stock paid for by said bonds, the same shall be applied toward the payment of the interest on said bonds, whereupon the General Council shall have power to reduce accordingly the tax, levied as aforesaid; and should said dividends in any year be sufficient to pay the interest in said year, then to suspend for such year the collection of said tax. And should there be any surplus of said dividends after paying said interest, the same shall be applied by the said sinking fund to the purchase of the bonds aforesaid, if they can be purchased at par or less than par; and, if they cannot be so purchased, such surplus shall be invested in some safe and profitable manner, and in such way that the money may be readily realized when needed to buy or pay off the bonds aforesaid.

SEC. 12. Upon the surrender of receipts given for taxes paid to meet the interest and principal of the bonds aforesaid, prior to the time of the first cash dividend by the aforesaid Louisville, Cumberland and Chattanooga Railroad Company to the amount of one hundred dollars or more, there shall be issued to the holder thereof certificates setting forth the number of shares of stock to which the holder is entitled; and there shall be given a separate receipt for any fractional part of a share, which receipt shall be negotiable by indorsement, and may be added to other like receipts or tax receipt to make up a full share, and all certificates of stock shall be converted into stock on demand at the office of said company. The provisions of this ordinance shall be met and complied with within ten years from the date of its approval, or else to be of no further effect.

SEC. 13. This ordinance shall only take effect upon its being voted in favor of by the qualified voters of the city of Louisville, according to the provisions of section 68 of the city charter, at an election which shall be held at the usual voting places in said city, on the —— day of ——, 1871, for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified voters aforesaid upon the adoption of this ordinance, and it is hereby made the duty of the Mayor to cause the said election to be held by the proper officers qualified to conduct the same, and the same to be advertised in the various daily papers of the said city not less than ten days before the day appointed for holding it.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A Substitute Opinion Delivered in the Kentucky River Navigation Cases.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Oct. 20, 1871.

The Court of Appeals to-day, in the cases of the Garrard County Court against the Kentucky River Navigation Company, and the Mercer County Court against the same, overruled the motion of the appellee for a rehearing, but at the same time substituted a new opinion for the one formerly delivered, reversing the judgments of the lower courts on altogether different grounds. This court now decides that neither the Garrard nor Mercer County Court legally subscribed stock in the Kentucky River Navigation Co., as the orders of these County Courts amounted merely to propositions or promises to subscribe stock; and these propositions or promises were never legally fulfilled, the courts having no authority under the act authorizing the subscription, to appoint agents to make it. The court refrains from deciding the constitutional questions discussed in the former opinion, concluding as follows: "These conclusions render it unnecessary that we should consider and decide the constitutional questions presented by counsel in the argument of the two appeals. Wherefore the members of the court concurring herein, forbear to express an opinion as to the constitutionality of the tax authorized to be imposed by the ninth section of the act incorporating the Navigation Company."

The judgments in the cases are reversed, and the causes remanded with instructions in each to dismiss the petition of appellee. Judge Lindsay delivered the opinion of the court.

Judge Hardin does not concur in the substitution, but adheres to the former opinion. D. J.

A Dangerous Practice.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It sometimes happens that repairs are necessary to the pipes of the water-works company; but when such repairs are to be done the gentlemen managing that company should give notice to water consumers that the water will be turned off at a certain time, so that manufacturers and others who use the water from the water-works in their steam boilers may avoid the risk of explosion.

Will the proper authorities investigate this subject, and ascertain if the officers of the water company gave notice to consumers yesterday that the water would be shut off at the corner of Preston and Main streets to-day for six hours?

Nothing can be more dangerous to life and property than boiler explosions, and unless more care is taken in future by those managing the water works of this city I fear some serious accidents will happen. MANUFACTURER.

INSURANCE.

NEW YORK
Underwriters' Agency
FIRE INSURANCE.
Cash Security
THREE MILLION DOLLARS!
After Paying Chicago Losses.
R. A. BROWINSKI
oc19 dtf4thp Agent, 145 Main st., Louisville.

THE
QUEEN INS. CO
OF LIVERPOOL & LONDON,
HAD NO RISK IN CHICAGO,
And Lost Nothing.
J. H. MORTON MORRIS, Agent,
145 Main st., (Citizens' Bank Building).
oc19 dtf4thp

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.
B. MACAULEY........................Manager.
ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
SATURDAY, October 21st, Matinee at 2 o'clock, will be performed
MARBLE HEART.
Raphael, Edwin Adams; Marco, Mrs. B. Macauley; Volage, B. Macauley. Evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, Shakspeare's tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richard III.......................Edwin Adams.
Richmond........................B. Macauley.

Weisiger Hall.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
CHAPMAN SISTERS,
And of the Celebrated Comedian,
E. A. LOCKE.
MATINEE, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. Sam Slocleaf, Mr. E. A. Locke; Mr. Moggridge, Mr. W. T. Madigan; Harry Fielday, Harry Crane; Mrs. Moggridge, Mrs. T. R. Allen; Araminta, Miss Mary Sarah Tibbs, Mrs. D. A. Sarzedas. To conclude with FRA DIAVOLO. Fra Diavolo, Miss Blanche Chapman; Terlini, Miss Ella Chapman; Beppo, Mr. E. Locke. Saturday evening, October 21, 1871, will be presented the comic and operatic burlesque of ALADDIN. Aladdin, Miss Blanche Chapman; Pekoe, Ella Chapman; Widow Frankey, Mr. E. A. Locke. To commence with the laughable comedietta of BLUE JACKETS. Fanny Trunion, Miss Blanche Chapman; Betsy Bobkins, Miss Ella Chapman.
☞ Reserved seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents. Seats can be reserved at D. P. Faulds' and Will S. Hays' music stores.

Young Men's Christian Association
LECTURES
(Hall corner Fifth and Walnut streets)
BY
REV. W. W. EVARTS, JR.
MONDAY EVENING, October 23, at 8 o'clock, "Art." Its nature, forms, and development among different nations of antiquity; illustrated by views from Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and Christian remains.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, October 24, at 3 o'clock, (FOR CHILDREN AS WELL AS ADULTS). "The beauties of France and Italy, the grandeur of Switzerland, the wonders of Egypt, and scenes in the Holy Land."
Tickets 25 cents. Children, Tuesday afternoon, 15 cents. oc21 d3

WEISIGER HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unequaled Concert Organization
OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS,
PRONOUNCED by the entire press the largest and most perfect concert troupe which has ever undertaken a tour either in this country or in Europe. The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a series of THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
Thursday, Oct. 26th;
Friday, Oct. 27th;
Saturday, Oct. 28th.
The following celebrated Soloists will appear for the first time:
Miss MARIE KREBS,
The Young and Brilliant Pianiste.
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin.
Mr. JOSEPH DIEM, Violoncello.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston,
Signor LUIGI ROCCO, Harp, together with the Unrivaled Orchestra of over fifty performers.
Price of admission $1; reserved seats 50c extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning, October 23d, at D. P. Faulds', where programmes of all the concerts can be obtained. oc17 dtf

PUBLIC SALES.

Administrator's Sale.
AS administrator of John Gardner, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, on the 23d day of November, 1871, the large steam flouring and corn and saw mill, 35 miles from Louisville, on the Lebanon Branch R. R., on the Beech Fork, two miles from Boston, Nelson co., Ky. Easy terms will be given, which will be made known on the day of sale.
oc18 dts* BEN. GARDNER, Adm'r.

CLOTH HOUSE.

VON BORRIES & BECKURTS,
Cloth House.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Tailors' Trimmings,
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description, 66 Sixth street, west side, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. se12 eod3m

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
SINCE an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most
Efficacious Stomach Bitters,
as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent,
66 Liberty street, New York.
Postoffice Box 1,029. se12 eod3m

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..................Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES..........Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE.................Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson,
CAMELIA................MILT AIKIN, Master.
This Day, 21st, at 4 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
ORGANIZED IN 1836.
DURING 35 YEARS' EXISTENCE
HAS PAID to the CITIZENS of LOUISVILLE
$750,000 FOR LOSSES
Fire and Marine Insurance upon Every Description of Property.
DIRECTORS.
H. D. NEWCOMB, WM. GAY, J. S. LITHGOW, WARREN MITCHELL,
ISAAC CALDWELL, J. P. TORBITT, JOHN WHITE, A. O. BRANNIN,
JOHN A. CARTER, J. D. ALLEN, GEO. W. MORRIS, H. S. MOSS.
R. A. BROWINSKI, Secretary. JAMES TRABUE, President
Office 145 Main Street.
oc17 dtf4thp

J. DIXON BROWN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES, BRACKETS, &C.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Building Material.
All kinds of Sawing, Dressing and Splitting done to order.
se12 eod3m Floyd Street, one square North of Main Street.

TO STRANGERS.
CALL and examine my stock of PIANOS and ORGANS, the best and cheapest in the city.
WILL. S. HAYS,
oc18 W&Sa4thp No. 160 Fourth street.

Union Insurance Co. of Louisville.
Capital $125,000, paid up, and securely Invested.
DIRECTORS.
W. C. HITE, B. F. GUTHRIE, F. S. J. RONALD, JAS. W. GOSLEE.
ARTHUR PETER, President. ROB'T ATWOOD, Secretary.
FIRE RISKS TAKEN for a LONG or SHORT PERIOD of TIME.
Office 111 West Main Street.
oc12 d15

CHOICE BUTTER!
WE are now receiving from best New York creameries extra fine Butter, which we are selling at New York prices. Families would do well to lay in a supply for the winter while it is low.
A. FONDA & SONS,
oc19 d14 101 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson sts.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

The Great Beargrass Distillery
AT LOUISVILLE, Ky.,
The Most Capacious, Complete and Admirably Arranged Distillery in the United States,
AT AUCTION.
THE continued ill health of the senior and professional engagements of the junior of our firm necessitates a sale of the above magnificent property. Therefore, on THURSDAY, November 9th 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the entire property, consisting of the Grounds, Buildings, Machinery, Tools, &c., will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, at auction. This property is, without doubt, the most complete of the kind in the whole country. The buildings are of the most substantial character (principally of stone and brick), handsome in appearance, while the interior is a model of convenience. The machinery is the best and most approved of modern discovery. This property was built for a distillery, and cost nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The lot fronts on Main street 260 feet by 260 feet deep to the middle of Beargrass creek. The machinery now is in such perfect order that in one hour after balancing the millstones the distillery will be in running order. This property, for distilling purposes, is hardly equaled in any particular by any establishment west of the mountains, and its sale should attract the attention of distillers throughout the entire country. An accurate description of the property has been prepared in circular, which we will be glad to furnish upon application.
Terms of sale—$2,000 cash, and for the remainder one-sixth in thirty days, one-sixth in sixty days, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale. For all deferred payments notes, bearing interest, with good security, payable in bank, will be required. But, if the purchaser desires it, two-thirds of the purchase money can be had upon time extending from one to four years.
SCHULTHESS & CO.
S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

GRAND
HIGHLAND SUBDIVISION
AUCTION SALE
OF BEAUTIFUL
East-end Building Sites
ON MAIN STREET EXTENSION.
THATCHER'S SUBDIVISION
—OF—
"GLENWOOD,"
At Beargrass or Spring Station, opposite the Fair Grounds.
A Home of Health and Refinement for Rich and Poor—A Railroad Station at Your Door—15 Minutes' Ride from the Court-house.
Main Street is now being Extended, and when Completed will be an Air-line Thoroughfare to the Property.
On Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871, at 11 A. M.
IN offering the above property at auction, I desire to say its quantity, value, and location necessitates a subdivision, in order that it may be within the means of all classes of purchasers. Its locality and eligibility for business and residences give it advantages far superior to any other property in the vicinity of Louisville. Its beautiful improvements, consisting of a fine brick residence, all necessary out-houses, avenues, lawns, &c., with spring, cistern, and pond-water appropriately located, and its accessibility to the city render it unequaled as regards convenience and comfort, the orchards, consisting of tree and small fruits and natural forest, forming an embellishment of both taste and luxury. The early completion of East Main street (now a settled fact) and its extension renders not only certain but a necessity the building of street railways to the Fair Grounds, and it is no exaggeration to say the fund is now ready to build the road as soon as the terminus of Main street is determined by the city authorities. It is a well-known fact that the Fair Grounds are now being beautified and prepared for park purposes, and will, ere long, be the center of attraction as a suburban resort. These things, considered with the recent movements in the East End, justify the prediction that Glenwood property is a speculation. It is subdivided into lots of 2 to 8 acres, the subdivision embracing 40 acres. Plats at my office. Sale absolute.
oc19 eodts S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.
Preston-street Business Property
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the east side of the Preston-street pike, just south of the first toll-gate, we will sell a desirable frame cottage business-house of two rooms and kitchen and store-room, with large stable. Lot 45x110 feet to an alley. This is a first-rate business stand, and will be sold without reserve. Terms—½ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
BUCKEL & SHAFFER,
oc20 FSaSa&Tu Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Farming Implements, Stock, and Household and Kitchen Furniture,
AT AUCTION.
MONDAY, October 23d, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., will be sold, at the farm of J. H. Funk, Esq., 8 miles from the city, on the Taylorsville turnpike, a general assortment of goods, consisting of Household Furniture, Farming Implements, Horses, Cows, Rockaway, Wagons, &c. Terms cash.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc20 d3 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE!
The Best Located and Most Desirable
LOT
In the city, on the north side of Broadway, below Sixth street.
Lot 60x200 feet to a 20-foot alley.
ONLY $2,000 cash down. Balance in five years.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc10 Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

For Sale.
150 by 200 Feet of Ground,
LOCATED on Third street, a short distance this side of Kentucky street. One hundred feet of the above is located on the west side of the street, and fifty feet on the east side.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
se17 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

300 Acres of Land
IN Shelby county, Ky., five miles from Shelbyville, 220 acres in cultivation; good brick house; young orchard. One of the finest farms in Kentucky; one mile from railroad depot. Price low. oc1

163 Acres of Land in Jefferson County, Ky.,
FIFTEEN miles from the city, one mile from the Bardstown pike. Price $4,000. Will exchange for city property. oc1

FARM FOR SALE,
A FINE Farm, in Meade county, Ky., containing 160 acres, 75 acres meadow land. Large apple orchard, splendid timber, well stocked, &c. Will be sold cheap. oc1

An Extra Fine Farm,
IN Henry county, Ky.—200 acres—good improvements—will be sold $3,000 less than cost. Apply to
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc1 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$12 TO $24 A DAY.
AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc3 d6m

$300 A MONTH and expenses to good canvassers. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. se5 d&w2m

$3 TO $30 A DAY made by persons selling new articles, agents' goods, and pictures. Apply to MOORE & CO., 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. se22 d&w1minSu

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES RICH GARDEN LAND, Two miles from city. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, 68 Jefferson street. oc21 SaSu&Tu

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE COAL MINES—In Muhlenburg county. Lie immediately upon both river and railroad. All in complete order and now at work. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson street. oc20 d3

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer, at private sale, my farm, on which I reside, four miles south of Eminence, Ky., containing 350 acres of the best land in the county, in the highest state of cultivation, well watered, plenty of timber, fine fruit, and good, substantial frame dwelling with seven large rooms, and nice out-houses; 100 acres bluegrass, woodland pasture, balance in grass except about sixty acres. Also adjoining above two hundred acres best quality hemp land, with good log dwelling and out-houses, in the highest state of cultivation; plenty of water; nearly all bottom land. For further particulars or terms apply on the premises or address me at Eminence, Ky. THOS. G. DUNLAP, au21 TuThSat&weow6

FOR SALE—LAND—A tract of land on Muldraugh's Hill, in Hardin county, Ky., on the Bardstown road, five miles from Elizabethtown and two miles from the L. & N. R. R. Contains 215 acres, about one-third cleared and ready to be planted with fruit trees; the residue well timbered. There is a good two-story frame house, with eight rooms, large barn, and well of good water on the premises. Title good. Terms easy. Apply to W. W. Bard, Colesburg, Ky., or address the undersigned at Lebanon, Ky. T. H. ROUNTREE and JOHN D. FOGLE, Executors of Jas. M. Fogle, deceased. se29 d30 &xSu

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—Commodious dwelling and 20 acres of ground to rent. I offer for sale or for rent 111 acres of splendid Garden Land on the Cane-run road, only one half mile from the city limits, and convenient to market. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to garden purposes. Dwelling for rent. A commodious dwelling, outhouses, stables, etc., with 125 or 130 acres of rich ground attached, with fine orchard, comprising fruit of every description. This tract is adjacent to the 111 acres described above. Parties wishing to rent or purchase may apply to DR. H. D. POPE, 383 West Jefferson st. se30 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Paschal S. Malone, of Knob Lick, county of Metcalfe and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. oc20 d3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss. At Franklin, Ky., the 5th day of October, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. H. SARVER, of Auburn, in the county of Logan and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. F. LEE WILKINSON, Assignee of W. H. Sarver, bankrupt. oc7 Sa3

LOST.

LOST—A DIAMOND RING—Containing five stones, between Walnut and Jefferson streets, on Fifth. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to W. A. A. GOSNELL, 130 Fifth street.

LOST—COW—On Wednesday night, thoroughbred Alderney or Jersey cow, two and a half years old; fawn and white color, with black ears. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to No. 13 West Chestnut street. J. R. BUTLER. oc20 d2

LOST—DOG—A black New Foundland, white feet and white ring around the neck; named Carlo. A liberal reward will be given when returned to No. 1 Fourth street, between York and Breckinridge. oc20 d6

LOST—COW—On the 10th inst., a small brindle cow, with white face. Any information will be suitably rewarded by leaving word at H. Christopher's store, on the northwest corner of Shelby and Washington streets. JOHN DUFF. oc19 d3

STRAYED.

STRAYED—MARE—Small brown mare, with scar on left shoulder, about 10 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to H. SIMONS, Jefferson street, between Second and Third, No. 53.

FOUND.

FOUND—RIBBON SASH—Which the owner can obtain by applying at 102 West Chestnut street and paying for this advertisement.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK
HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY,
AUCTIONEERS,
118 and 120 Church street, New York.
HOLD regular Trade Sales throughout the year as follows:
MONDAYS—Boots and Shoes.
TUESDAYS—Dry Goods and Millinery.
WEDNESDAYS—Hats, Caps, and Furs.
THURSDAYS—Boots and Shoes.
FRIDAYS—Dry Goods and Fancy Goods.
A good assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, at private sale. oc14 Sa4

For Sale at Auction.
I WILL offer at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., my FARM on which I now reside, situated eight miles east of Louisville, on the waters of Goose creek, having a long front on the Floydsburg road, and one mile south of the Brownsboro pike, and also one mile from Ormsby's depot. Good road to each. The farm contains 180 acres of good land, with improvements—brick cottage house, good outbuildings, barn, cow-house, &c. Plenty of never-failing water on the place for stock and family use. I will divide the above place in lots ranging from 15 to 30 acres each. Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with 6 per cent.
JESSE MURRAY.
ISAACS & CRUM, Auctioneers. oc8 eodtOc25

STEAM PUMPS.

THE SPECIAL STEAM PUMP,
Also known as the "Cameron Pump,"
IS peculiarly adapted for Steamboats, supplying Mills and Factories, feeding boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Mines, Quarries and Breweries, and to any purpose for which a Steam Pump is applicable. Address
AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.,
Sole Agents for Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. oc6 F&SuAtheodlm

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, in a small family. Good wages will be paid for one who understands the business. Apply at the northwest corner of Second and Kentucky sts. oc21 d3

WANTED—CANVASSERS—Good active agents in the city for fine chromos, engravings, books, &c., will find it to their interest to call on DUDLEY & LOVELL, 159 Third street, Louisville, Ky. oc21 d&w

WANTED—TO SELL—Two fine young mocking birds for sale, both good singers, at $25 a piece. Address THOMAS DOVEY, Jeffersonville, Ind. Any one desiring them apply soon.

WANTED—TO RENT—A house, with five or six rooms, in a good neighborhood. Address GEORGE EDWARDS, No. 169 Main, between Fourth and Fifth. oc21 d3*

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES—To canvass for Church's Musical Visitor. Call at WILL S. HAYS' Music Store. oc21 d3

WANTED—COMFORTABLE ROOM—with board. Address M., P. O. drawer 51, city. oc21 d3

WANTED—BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to occupy a large pleasant front room, at No. 32 Walnut street, between First and Second. oc18 d6

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 32 Fifth street, near Market. oc18 dtm

WANTED—A SITUATION—As porter, by an active man, not afraid of work. Recommendations given. Address "W. F.," this office. oc17 d3w*

WANTED—A second-hand copper doubler, 150 to 175-gallon capacity, kettle style. BIGGS, PATTERSON & CO., office No. 47, Main and Second, near People's Bank. oc11 eod10tnSu

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls at ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE. no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—DESK—Handsome office-desk, at a low price. R. A. ROBINSON & CO., 219 West Main street. oc21 d3

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Two-story, containing six rooms, on Eighth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, lot 30x200; price $3,750; a great bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. oc19 dtf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A nice, commodious cottage—lot 30x200—stable, &c.—well improved—on Jefferson street, third house below Twenty-second, south side. Apply on premises. oc19 dtf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Inquire at LOUIS EICHRODT'S, corner Twelfth and Walnut. oc19 d7

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A nice two-story brick house of 8 rooms; lot 30x200, to a 20-foot alley, on Second street, south of Kentucky. Apply to S. T. MOORE & CO., corner Fourth and Main. oc18 d5

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A nice cottage on Broadway, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, house No. 481, containing seven rooms, kitchen, servants' room, hall and pantries, water and gas, stable, carriage and coal house, cellar and all conveniences. Lot 32 feet front by 200 feet deep to alley. Yard well set in fruit trees and fine shrubbery. Will sell for part cash, balance on time. Inquire on the premises or of BUCKEL & SHAFFER. oc18 d10*

FOR SALE—SALOON—A centrally located saloon, doing a good cash business, with everything in fine order and well adapted for a first-class restaurant. A good bargain, as the present owner wishes to leave the city. For further information call at 71 Third street. oc17 d5

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On Chestnut street, between Preston and Jackson, No. 182, a two-story brick-house of four rooms and kitchen, cellar and cistern, with a frame cottage of four rooms, cellar, and cistern, in the rear; lot 26½ by 200 feet to a 20-foot alley. Apply to W. F. GRISSMAN, on the premises, or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. oc15 d6

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT—On the west side of Shelby street, a few squares from the terminus of street railway. The house contains 8 rooms; lot 100x400. Terms very easy. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—On the west side of Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 12 rooms; lot 60x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR SALE—SAFE—A burglar-proof steel safe, 48 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 17 inches deep, with Sargent's magnetic combination dial lock. F. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. oc4 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING—New brick two-story and attic tin-roof dwelling of eight rooms, besides bath-room, pantry, halls, &c., containing all modern improvements. Gas and water throughout; lot 60x161, situated on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Twenty-first sts. Street cars run to and from Twenty-first and Walnut streets every eight minutes. Excellent neighborhood. Apply on the premises. J. M. ROGERS. oc3 dtf

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE on Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, No. 372. Apply to B. F. ALFORD, corner Seventh and Market. oc1 Su&Sa

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DWELLING HOUSE—Containing twelve large and two small rooms, with 67 feet of ground, on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. If not sold before the 15th inst. it will be offered for rent. W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. se2 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Three new cottages and two-story residences, in West End. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, 68 West Jefferson street. oc21 d5

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY STORE-HOUSE—On Main street, between Ninth and Tenth. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, 68 Jefferson street. oc21 d5

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—On Third street, between Green and Walnut. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, 68 Jefferson street. oc21 d5

FOR RENT—LOT—A desirable lot, on the southwest corner of Eighth and Jefferson streets, fronting 48 feet on Jefferson, and running through 210 feet to Green; or will be divided, making two lots, each 105 feet deep, fronting respectively upon Jefferson and Green as well as on Eighth. For particulars apply to WM. H. DILLINGHAM, 148 West Main st. oc21 d5

FOR RENT—House on Walnut street, No. 160, between Fourth and Fifth; cottage on Third street, "Hall's Row," near, comfortable, and convenient; four, new store, kitchen, wash and gas. Green street, three rooms each; between Floyd and Brook. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson street.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—The new and magnificent four-story, stone front, modern-built store and business house No. 98 West Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, 20x120 feet deep; it extends back to an alley; front and rear cellar; every convenience; immediate possession. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. oc18 d6

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE—Consisting of one large parlor, dining-room, pantry, small hall, kitchen (with stationary tubs), four bed-rooms, bath-room, two halls, water and gas throughout, large yard and stable, all in perfect order, and handsomely furnished. Only renting as family wish to spend winter South. Apply at No. 338 west side Eighth street. oc17 d7

FOR RENT—LAND—75 acres of garden land, on the Poplar Level turnpike, 3½ miles from the city limits. For further particulars apply to THOS. J. K. JOHNSON, Preston-street pike, five miles from the city, or at MONTZ'S stable, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. oc17 d6*

FOR RENT—OFFICE—The large insurance office over Hogan Bros'. One of the best office rooms in the city. Also a large safe for sale. Inquire at No. 158 Main, between Fourth and Fifth. oc16 d6*

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A very large three-story brick store-house, No. 154 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, lately occupied by W. S. Anderson & Co., of Boston, Mass., as a dry-goods house. The house is very large, and well fitted up with counters, shelving, tables, &c. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 120 Jefferson street, north side, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts. oc15 d7

FOR RENT—SALOON AND FIXTURES—Centrally located and doing a good business. Apply to S. S. MEDDIS, No. 150 Main st. oc14dtf

FOR RENT—THE OLD GROCERY STAND of Mertinez & Ricardi, No. 113 Market, between Third and Fourth streets. Apply to HENRY W. BARRET, No. 120 Main, between Bullitt and Fifth streets. oc11 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two houses on Fifth street, near Oak; 11 rooms each; gas, water, and all modern improvements. Will rent low to good tenants. Apply to JNO. COLEMAN, 161 West Main street. oc15 eodtf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The spacious warehouse corner of Water and Goodsell streets, at Evansville, Indiana, known as Ford's Tobacco Break, will be let for one or more years with all the appurtenances thereto belonging (including office fixtures). The building is 75 by 144 feet, with additional grounds 25 by 144 feet. For terms, etc., apply to R. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 and 37 Broad street, New York. oc8 d30

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co. of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or redrying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Spec. Rec. Shurman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—A LARGE BRICK DWELLING—With large lot, well set with fruit trees and shrubbery; situated on Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, No. 735. Rent $600 per year. Apply to B. C. LEVI. oc6 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—The large, four-story brick store occupied by J. D. Bondurant, No. 141, situated on the north side of Main, between Fourth and Bullitt streets, Louisville, Ky. Having a double front, four stories on Main and three stories on Bullitt street, a depth of 205 feet, and central location, it offers superior inducements for a large business. Apply to WM. PRATHER, No. 141 Main street. oc4 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Three-story store-house on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc4 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—With residence above, on north side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. oc3 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A family, or four single gentlemen, can obtain a large front room, with board, at No. 216 Fourth, between Walnut and Chestnut. Reference required. oc21 d2

BOARDING—A pleasant room, with board, can be had at No. 773 West Walnut street. oc21 d2*

BOARDING—Parties wishing first-class board in a private family can be accommodated with two or three rooms as desired, en suite or single. Reference required. Address, with name, Mrs. D. E. N., Courier-Journal office. oc4 dtf